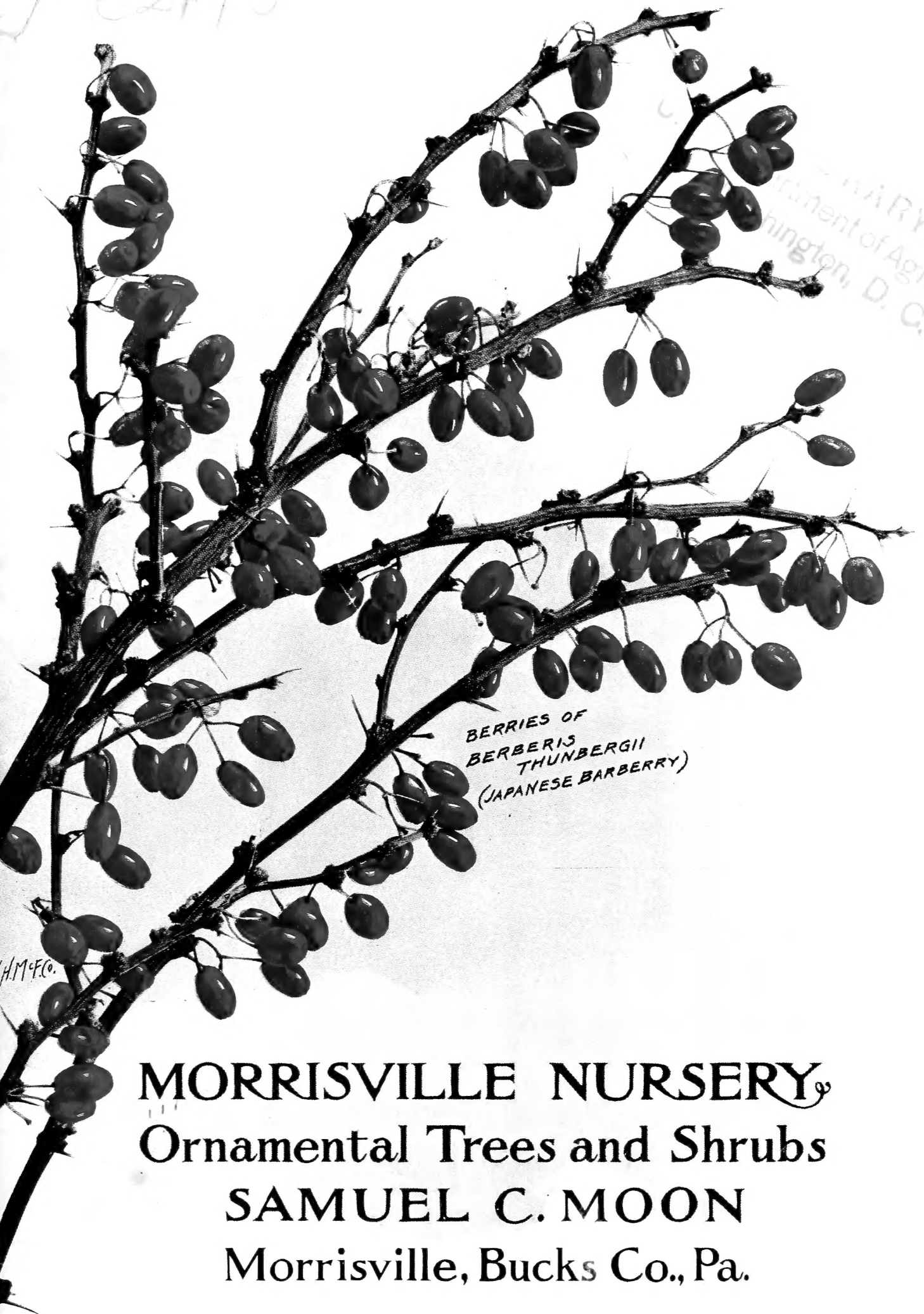


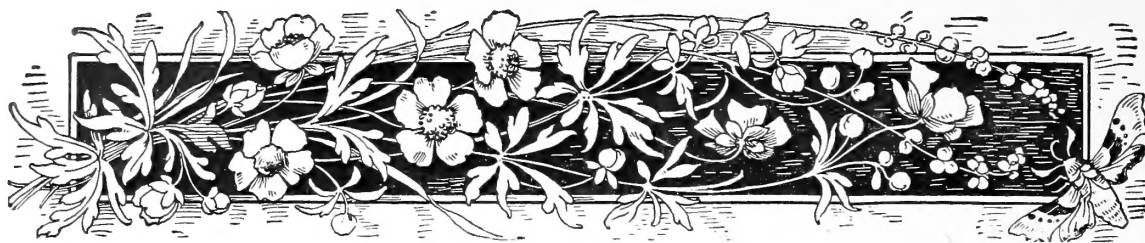
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BERRIES OF
BERBERIS
THUNBERGII
(JAPANESE BARBERRY)

MORRISVILLE NURSERY
Ornamental Trees and Shrubs
SAMUEL C. MOON
Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa.



SALUTATION



THE MORRISVILLE NURSERY was established by Mahlon Moon in 1849, and the subscriber succeeded to the business in 1879, he being of the fifth generation of this family who have been employed as horticulturists on ancestral acres. The production of ornamental trees and plants has always been the leading specialty of this nursery. There are on the grounds numerous fine specimens of from 25 to 50 years' growth presenting instructive object lessons to intending planters, showing better than written descriptions can the size and characters that trees will develop in a few years after planting. Visitors are welcome and are invited to enjoy the hospitality of the place any time except the first day of the week.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

I am anxious that all the stock I sell shall live and flourish, and that all my patrons shall be fully satisfied with their purchases. If they are dissatisfied in any way, I wish to be informed of the fact promptly, and allowed to do justice to them and myself. Instructions and suggestions about planting will be furnished to all customers who ask for them, but successful transplanting depends more upon the intelligent care and attention of the planter, and upon the weather throughout the following year, than upon the condition of the trees or plants when dug; therefore, *I do not guarantee them to live*, nor assume the risk of loss from any cause. The only guarantee expressed or implied is that the plants shall be true to name and of the size and quality represented, and that if they are not found to be so, they will be replaced with others that are correct or the price paid for them will be refunded; but I will not be responsible for any other loss or damages.

The success of our efforts in catering for the horticultural needs of a discriminating public has been in some degree attested by the encouraging patronage which has been entrusted to this establishment through two generations. It is hoped that patrons may derive as much enjoyment from the further culture and development of trees and plants bought here, as the nurture of them has afforded those who nursed them from infancy until sent forth to beautify and cheer other homes.

PACKING

Goods will be securely packed in bales or boxes, and will be delivered to freight or express companies in good condition, when my responsibility ceases and goods travel entirely at purchaser's risk.

LOCATION

MORRISVILLE is an old, historic borough on the west bank of the Delaware river at the head of tide water, 30 miles from Philadelphia and 60 miles from New York, on the direct line of traffic between these two great cities. It was named for Robert Morris, the successful financier of our infant Republic during the troublous times of the Revolution, whose home was here for many years.

The New York division of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs through Morrisville, and several hundred trains pass here every day, 20 local trains stopping at this station daily. Two substantial iron bridges span the Delaware here, connecting Morrisville with Trenton, New Jersey. There are about 100 passenger trains every 24 hours stopping at Trenton on this railroad. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad's Bound Brook route to New York also connects with Trenton, and has several trains daily. Carriages are always in waiting at the stations of both railroads, about 2½ miles distant from the Nursery.

To drive to Morrisville Nursery from Trenton, cross the river on the Bridge-street or lower bridge; it is then a straight road to the Nursery, which is on Bridge street (or Fallsington Road), 1½ miles from the river.

Address all correspondence to

Long Distance Telephone and Telegraph
Address, 8-11-A Trenton.

SAMUEL C. MOON,
MORRISVILLE, BUCKS CO., PA.



SAMUEL C. MOON

Morrisville, Pa.



Moving Large Trees



FOR many years it has been a feature at the Morrisville Nursery to have on hand large- and medium-sized, well-grown specimens of choice varieties of evergreens. These trees are carefully grown, frequently transplanted and root-pruned; and great care is exercised in cultivating them in such manner as to preserve them in the best condition for safe removal. There are always buyers who desire trees as large as can be moved, and we have endeavored to meet such demands by having the trees ready and handling them in such manner as to reduce the risk of transplanting to a minimum.

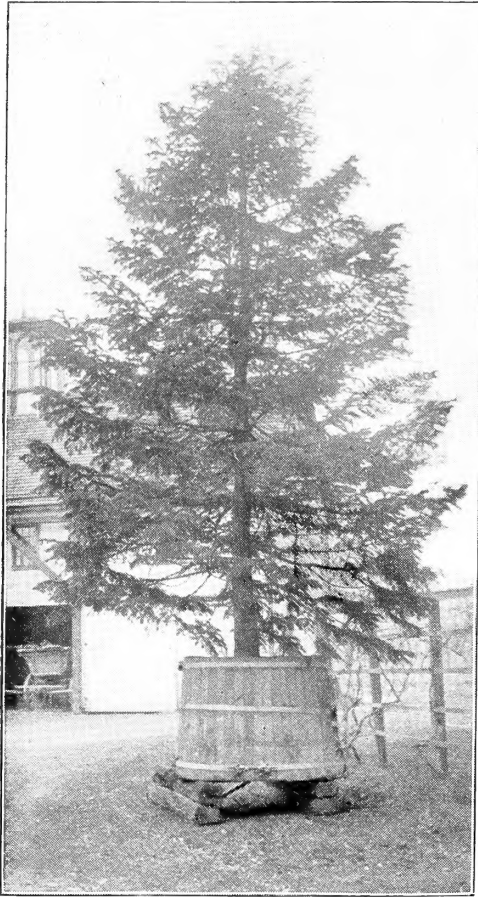
The illustrations at the top of this page are made from photographs taken in the Morrisville Nursery in the spring of 1904, showing the removal of an Eastern Spruce and a Nordmann's Fir, about 24 feet high which were dug, placed in tubs five to six feet in diameter and hauled by wagon thirty-five miles to the vicinity of Philadelphia, where they were planted. We transplanted twelve large trees in this way, nearly all of which lived, and the operation was very satisfactory to our customer.

The large tree shown in the upper illustration on the next page is a Nordmann's Fir, 20 feet high; the spread of its lower branches is 15 feet. It has been transplanted and root-pruned at least eight times within twenty years. It was root-pruned in 1899 and again in 1903; in the spring of 1904 it was dug without disturbing the great mass of fibrous roots contained in a solid ball of earth five feet in diameter by three feet deep, which were then enclosed in the cedar tub as shown in the cut and moved to its present location, where it can be frequently watered and syringed. It grew six inches that summer and is at present in apparently flourishing condition.

It can be delivered by wagon and planted within forty miles of Morrisville for \$250, or it can be securely crated for shipment and loaded on open car at Morrisville for the same price.

We aim always to have in stock evergreens of various kinds and sizes which have been grown in such manner that they can be potted into tubs, kegs or boxes and shipped at any season, and we usually ship evergreens in this way in every month of the year excepting the three winter months. See page 2.

Many persons on arrival at their country homes in summer discover their need of trees, shrubs or vines, but are sometimes deterred from planting by the lateness of the season, fearing to take the risk of having trees dug after growth has started. By using plants that have been grown in tubs or boxes, or those which can be boxed without losing the ball of earth which belongs with their roots, the cost of handling and shipping is increased, but the risk of loss is very much reduced. While we do not recommend unseasonable planting, we are obliged to do a good deal of it, and where proper summer care and an abundance of water can be secured the results are usually satisfactory.



NORDMANN'S FIR. 20 FEET HIGH, IN TUB.
PRICE, \$250

Suggestions to Tree Planters

The judicious and tasteful planting of fruit and ornamental trees enhances the value of real estate more than an equal amount of money invested in any other way.

The best time for planting evergreen trees is in the spring. The best time for planting deciduous trees is during the autumn and early spring. Success in tree planting depends more upon proper performance of the work and on the weather during the following season, than on the exact time when the work is done.

Trees should be planted about the same depth that they grew in the nursery; this is easily seen by the earth-stain on the bark.

Don't twist or crowd the roots into too small a hole; dig a large hole, and spread the roots out naturally; fill the earth well among them, leaving no cavities or air-spaces, and pack firmly.

Frequent stirring of the soil and mulching with coarse manure, straw, leaves or stones are very beneficial to newly planted trees, and are valuable means of retaining moisture in the soil.

Many trees either die at once, or stand still and do not grow much for several years, because the land is too poor. Rotten stable manure in sufficient quantity and plenty of water at frequent intervals, if needed, are the best remedies. Ground bones, wood ashes or

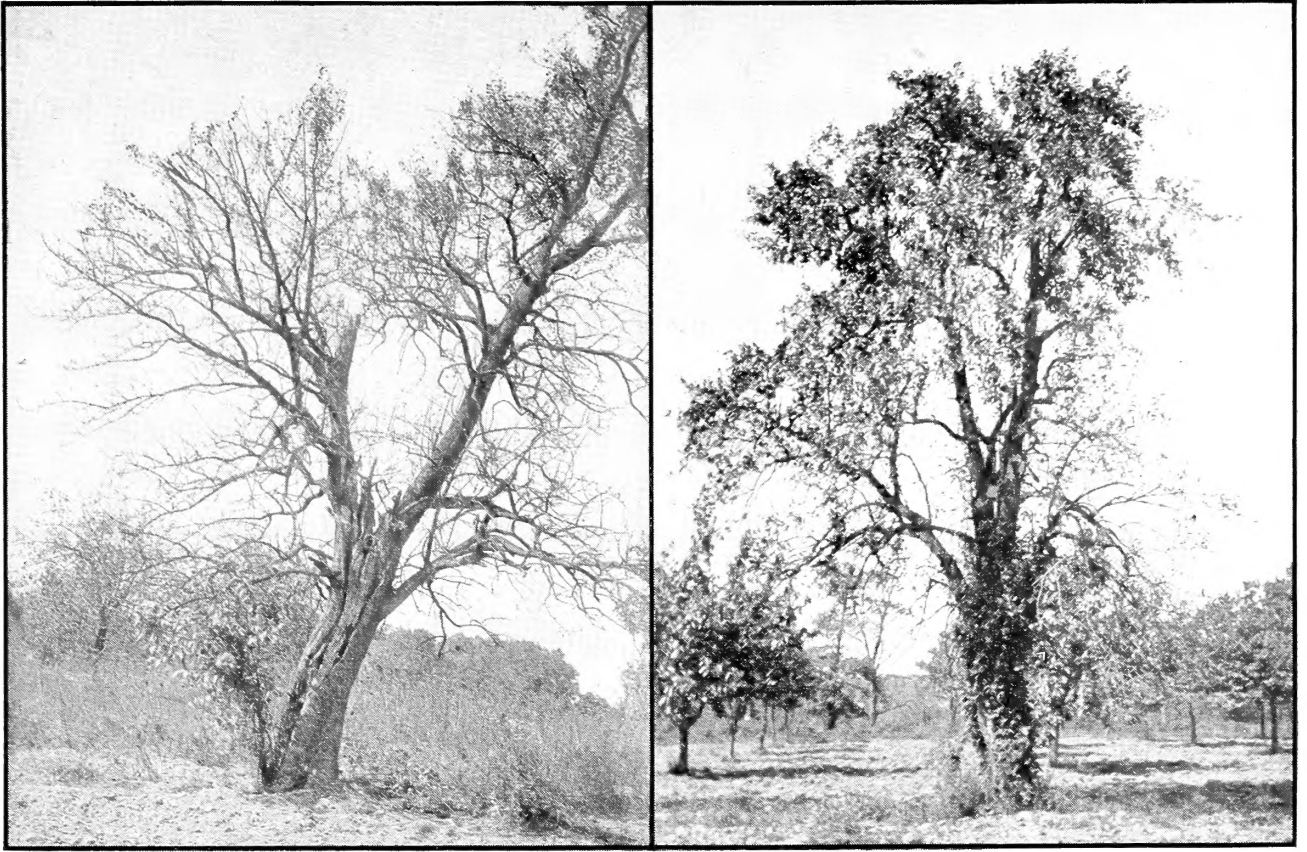
potash in almost any form are also excellent fertilizers for trees.

Watering in dry weather is very beneficial if done properly and liberally, but is labor lost if done stingily and superficially. Soak the ground thoroughly when it needs it.

"It is not possible to avoid all risks in transplanting; the art will never be so perfected that some trees will not die."



EVERGREENS IN POTS AND TUBS (See page 1)



ANCESTRAL TREES



THE accompanying illustrations represent two pear trees which were sold by James Moon in 1775, as shown by the following entry in an old cash-book still preserved with the family records: "11th month, 22, 1775, sold to Joseph Lovett 6 Newtown Pippin apples and 2 grafted Pear trees for 8 shillings." James Moon was a farmer and a pioneer nurseryman in Bucks county, Pa., and the founder of the nursery business in the Moon family. The Moon and the Lovett farms have both descended from father to son, and are still retained in their respective families by the fourth generations from the ancestors above mentioned. The Newtown Pippins are remembered by those now living, and the two Pear trees are still bearing fruit, 129 years after planting.

On page 4, in this Catalogue, is shown a Purple Beech tree which was planted by Mahlon Moon, in the Morrisville Nursery, about 1850. It has developed into a magnificent specimen, now measuring 60 feet in height, 12 feet in circumference of trunk 2 feet above ground, with a symmetrical spread of branches 61 feet in diameter. It has frequently been pronounced by well-informed persons, "the finest Purple Beech in America." Through half a century this tree has been cherished and loved by two generations, and its present appearance justifies the hope that it will continue to beautify and gladden the earth for succeeding generations.

Most of the other pictures in this book represent much younger trees, such as grow within a fraction of an average human lifetime, and are intended to present to tree-planters some of the possibilities which await their labors in the near and distant future.

In these illustrations is there not encouragement for every land-owner to sow a seed or plant a tree which may grow into a living memorial of his wisdom and good work and become a comfort and joy to his posterity?

We would urge most emphatically the importance of planting oaks, elms, planes, beech and such long-lived sorts for permanent shade in streets, avenues, lawns and about rural homes, instead of poplars, soft maples and other short-lived species which are so frequently used merely because they grow more vigorously during the first few years after planting.

Many fine properties, which were improved 20 to 40 years ago, are now disfigured by the presence of dilapidated, declining remnants of trees; whereas, if the selection of varieties had been more judicious when the planting was done, these places should now be adorned with larger, better trees, in their prime of vigor, and good for a century or two of future years.

REFERENCES. In the preparation of this Catalogue effort has been made to follow the nomenclature and botanical classification found in Prof. L. H. Bailey's "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," the recognized American authority on the subjects treated. Considerable information and descriptive matter has also been taken from that source. We take pleasure in highly recommending to readers that this great work be kept on the reference shelf of every lover of outdoor life. Not only the scientific horticulturist, but also the amateur gardener who wants to know anything about plants and garden craft, will find in these four volumes a vast fund of practical information, told in plain language by and for practical working people, and all arranged alphabetically like a dictionary. It is easy to find any desired subject, and many portions are fascinating reading.



Purple Beech (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*) in Morrisville Nursery (See pages 2 and 7)

DECIDUOUS TREES

Deciduous trees are those which drop their foliage in the autumn, and remain bare during winter. Judicious selection and proper location of permanent trees is one of the most important features in horticultural operations. Well-chosen, long-lived specimens with ample room for development impress character and dignity upon the grounds, and eventually become monuments to the taste and judgment of the planter.

ACER campestre (English Cork-bark Maple). A very hardy, attractive tree, deserving of more general cultivation; of slow growth; compact, symmetrical habit, with small neat foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. laetum (Red Colchicum Maple); syn., *A. Colchicum rubrum*. A rare and beautiful tree, resembling the Norway Maple. The young growth and foliage are bright red or crimson. \$1 to \$2.

A. saccharinum (Silver Maple); syn., *A. dasycarpum*. A good, cheap, large shade tree; a very rapid grower, and useful in many situations for quick effect. Much used for street planting. 9 to 14 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. s. Wierii laciniatum (Cut-leaved Silver Maple). A beautiful, cut-leaved form, with distinct foliage and graceful habit. 8 to 14 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

A. ginnala (Siberian Maple). A small, bushy tree or shrub from Amoor river, with small leaves prettily cut and lobed; light green in summer, but changing to bright colors in autumn; very hardy, and useful for foliage effect. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple). A rapid grower, with foliage resembling that of the ash. Although there are many better trees for most positions, it is much planted because it is cheap and a rapid grower. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). One of the finest and best trees for shade and ornamental planting; a moderate grower, forming a globular head, making a dense shade. 8 to 15 feet. 50 cts. to \$3.

Acer platanoides Reitenbachii (Reitenbach's Purple Maple). A desirable variety, with purplish glossy leaves; very conspicuous in early summer. 75 cts.

A. p. Schwedleri (Purple-leaved Norway Maple). A conspicuous and desirable variety with purple foliage early in the season. 6 to 8 feet. 75 cts. to \$1.

A. Pseudo-platanus (European Sycamore). A rapid grower, with large, thick foliage. 8 to 14 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

A. P. albo variegatum (Variegated Sycamore). An interesting variety with variegated foliage, holding its markings well through the season. \$1 to \$2.

A. rubrum (Scarlet, or Red Swamp Maple). A fine hardy tree, that flourishes in moist places or upland. The blossoms are crimson in early spring, before the leaves appear. In autumn the foliage changes to the most brilliant hues of scarlet, crimson and orange, forming one of the brightest objects in a landscape. An excellent shade tree, of slower growth but more permanent beauty than Silver Maple, and higher headed than the Norway. 8 to 14 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

A. saccharum (Sugar, or Rock Maple); syn., *A. saccharinum*. An admirable tree, much used in avenues and general ornamental planting. Well adapted for a variety of soils and rural situations, but does not endure the smoke and dust of city streets as well as some other trees. 50 cts. to \$3.

JAPAN MAPLES

The Japanese Maples are a distinct class of dwarf, bushy trees, of singular grace and beauty. Since their introduction into this country, they have steadily grown in public favor, and are now generally recognized as among the most beautiful and refined hardy plants. For single specimens in small lawns or town yards, or for grouping in larger spaces, nothing is more effective. They grow slowly, and the demand continues in excess of the supply, consequently prices do not diminish. There are many varieties, varying considerably in form and color of the foliage. See cut.

ACER palmatum. Has broad, roundish leaves, with finely serrated edges. \$2.

A. p. aureum (Golden Japan Maple). In sunny situations the leaves retain their clear yellow color with little variation throughout the summer. One of the best and most effective in a group. \$2.50

A. polymorphum. The most vigorous of the type; forms a small shrubby tree with various shades of color on the young growth; foliage small, deeply lobed, changing to the most brilliant tints in autumn. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. p. dissectum atropurpureum (Cut-leaved Purple Japan Maple). A singularly beautiful shrub with slender and gracefully drooping branches, forming a symmetrical low bush with diameter greater than its height. The daintily divided foliage, almost like ferns or skeleton leaves, is reddish in color and very attractive. Admirably adapted for small yards and nooks. \$2.50.

A. p. sanguineum (Blood-Red Japan Maple). The brightest and most constant in color of the red-leaved sorts, and one of the most popular. \$2.

AESCULUS Hippocastanum (European Horse-Chestnut). A round-headed tree, admirable for its symmetry, its profusion of dark green foliage and large pyramidal spikes of white flowers in early summer; a moderate grower; makes a very dense shade. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

AE. H. plena (Double-flowered Horse-Chestnut). A beautiful and interesting variety, with very large panicles of double flowers. \$1 to \$2.

AE. octandra (Buckeye); syn., *Æ. flava*. A more rapid grower than the European species generally cultivated, but not as showy in leaf or flower. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

AE. parviflora (Dwarf Horse-Chestnut); syn., *Pavia macrostachya*. A large spreading bush, which blooms profusely in summer soon after the spireas and other early bloomers are done. Erect spikes of white flowers with crimson stamens. Very effective and desirable. 50 cts. to \$1.

AESCULUS carnea, or rubicunda (Red-flowered Horse-Chestnut). A species with red flowers which are not as large or showy as the white. \$1.

ALBIZZIA Julibrissin (Mimosa Tree); syn., *Acacia Julibrissin*. A low, spreading tree with large feathery sensitive foliage and pink flowers. The hardiest of this interesting family, but requires sheltered position in Pennsylvania. \$1.

AMELANCHIER Canadensis (Service Berry, Shad Flower). A slender tree that bears a profusion of white flowers in spring, rendering the tree quite conspicuous. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

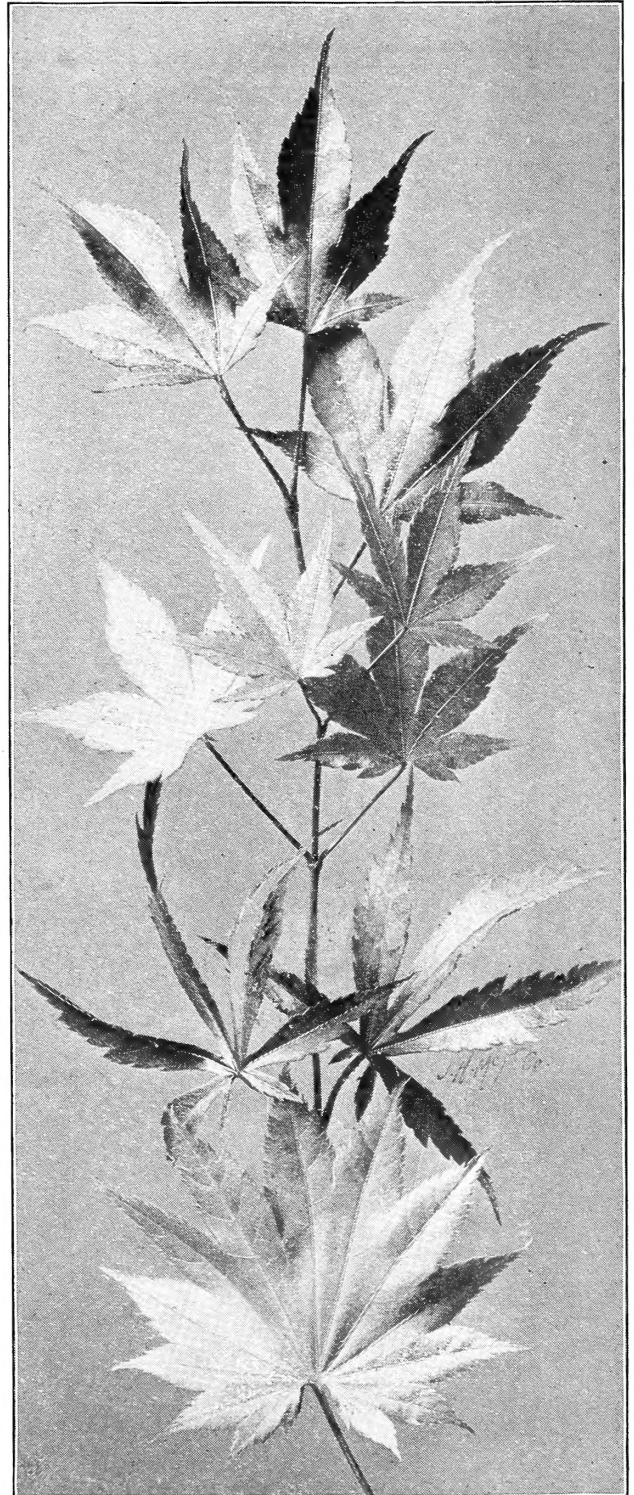
ARALIA spinosa (Hercules' Club). A very effective foliage plant for subtropical gardening. The large bipinnate leaves are from 3 to 4 feet long, and in midsummer the ends of branches are crowned with large terminal clusters of white flowers. The bark and leaves are thickly set with very sharp spines. It suckers freely, and should be planted judiciously or it may give trouble. 50 cts.

ASIMINA triloba (Papaw, Custard Apple). A pretty and interesting small tree, that bears chocolate-colored flowers and edible fruit. 50 cts.

BETULA alba (European White Birch). The Birches are very ornamental and very hardy trees. Their slender, graceful habit and conspicuous white trunks make them attractive and popular features in a landscape. Growing up quickly but comparatively short-lived, they are particularly valuable as "nurse trees" and for "filling" in new plantations, where stronger trees will develop and crowd them out. 50 cts. to \$1, \$5 per doz, \$30 per 100.

B. a. atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). The contrast of the white bark and the purple foliage is striking. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

B. a. pendula Youngi (Young's Weeping White Birch). A variety with singularly contorted head and slender, pendulous branches. \$1.50.



Different forms of Japan Maple Leaves

BETULA alba pendula laciniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). A tall, slender tree with gracefully drooping branches, pure white bark and delicately cut leaves; the drooping habit does not appear until it attains considerable size; very ornamental and desirable. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

B. lenta (Sweet, or Cherry Birch). A rapid grower; the bark is brown, sweet and pleasant to the taste. 50 cts.

B. papyrifera (Paper, or Canoe Birch). An ornamental species with white bark, native in U. S. from Atlantic to Pacific. 50 cts.

BROUSSONETIA papyrifera (Paper Mulberry). A low, bushy-headed tree of rapid growth, with light green, downy leaves. Enduring better than most trees the dust and smoke and insect pests of city streets, and the salt air of the seashore. Sometimes suckers freely. \$1.

CARPINUS Caroliniana (Hornbeam Ironwood, Water Beech). A small native tree, of thick, bushy habit, with bark and foliage resembling the American Beech. Useful for screens and hedges, and will flourish in partial shade better than most other trees. 50 cts. to \$1.

CARYA alba (Shellbark Hickory). One of our finest native trees; a moderate grower, but eventually attains large size, making a splendid and profitable shade tree, as the nuts are always in demand. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

CASTANEA vesca (Chestnut). There are no other trees as well adapted for avenues that will at the same time yield profitable returns for the land occupied as our native nut-bearing trees, and none more suitable for shade and ornament about farm buildings, along farm lanes or in pasture fields. The difficulties attending the grafting and transplanting of them are the greatest obstacles in the way of their more general cultivation. Numbo and Paragon are two of the best and most productive varieties with very large nuts. Grafted trees, \$1 to \$2.50. Seedlings, 4 to 8 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.50.

CATALPA bignonioides (Indian Bean). A spreading tree of irregular form, with large, heart-shaped leaves and large clusters of white and purplish flowers in midsummer; very showy and effective for lining embankments or water-courses, and for grouping in many positions where crooked-branched unconventional specimens are desired to produce free and natural effects. 8 to 12 feet, 50 cts. to \$1.

C. Bungei (Dwarf Catalpa). A small species that grows 8 to 10 feet high and twice as broad, forming a great bush, clothed with a dense mass of large, heart-shaped leaves. Among our hardy shrubs there are but few more effective as foliage plants for park or lawn. When grafted on a stock of one of the tree species 6 or 7 feet high, it makes a handsome standard tree, with a very dense and symmetrical globular head, but does not attain more than 12 feet in height. 2 to 5 feet, 50c. to \$1; grafted standards, 6 to 8 feet, \$1 to \$3.

C. ovata, or **Kaempferi** (Japan Catalpa). Sometimes confused with *C. Bungei*, but is a larger tree and quite distinct from that species. 50 cts. to \$1.

C. speciosa (Hardy Western Catalpa). A very desirable ornamental tree closely allied to *Bignonioides*, but taller, hardier and less sprawling in habit. 50 cts. to \$1 each, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100.

Catalpas are among the most valuable trees to plant for fencing timber and for other purposes where durable wood is needed. *Speciosa* is one of the best for such purposes.

CEDRELA Chinensis. A handsome spreading tree with large foliage resembling the *Ailantus*. \$1.

CELTIS occidentalis (Nettle Tree, Hackberry). A fine native tree that resembles the elm in general appearance. 75 cts.

CERCIS Canadensis (Red Bud, or American Judas). An extremely hardy small tree of irregular form, and very showy when in bloom in spring. The branches and twigs are covered with a dense mass of small pink flowers before the leaves expand. 3 to 6 feet. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

C. C. alba (Teas' White Red-Bud). A rare novelty introduced by J. C. Teas, of Missouri, which is claimed "to possess all the good qualities of the native Red-Bud, with the added charm of beautiful snow-white flowers. In park and general landscape planting the two may often be used together with pleasing effect." \$5.

C. Chinensis (Japan Judas); syn., *C. Japonica*. A rare and magnificent shrub from Japan; a decided improvement on our native species. It is bushy in habit of growth; the flowers are larger, of a more brilliant color, and produced in such profusion that the entire bush is covered with the bright rose-colored bloom; these are succeeded by a dense mass of rich, glossy green foliage of peculiar beauty, rendering it one of the most attractive shrubs during the whole season. For massing in large shrubberies few early bloomers are more effective. 50 cts. to \$1 each, \$5 per doz.

CERASUS (Cherry) See *Prunus*, page 10.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonica (Japan Katsura). Rapid grower, of erect, slender habit, with pretty, deeply veined, cordate leaves, resembling those of *Cercis*, or Judas Tree, but smaller. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). A choice native flowering tree, of moderate size; it forms a low, rounded head, and blooms profusely in early summer; the flowers resemble bunches of white silken fringe, hung gracefully among the branches. The tree flourishes in moist land or along water-courses as well as in dryer situations. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

CLADRASTIS amurensis; syn., *Maackia Amurensis*. A rare and distinct Asiatic tree, with remarkably silvery foliage and spikes of cream-white flowers. \$1.50.

C. tinctoria (Yellow Wood); syn., *Virgilea lutea*. A fine spreading tree, of medium height, with smooth, gray bark, like the beech, and attractive light green foliage; the white pea-shaped flowers, in long drooping clusters, resemble the yellow locust. When in full bloom, it is one of the most graceful and beautiful large-flowering trees. A native of the southern states and not common in the North, but universally admired and valued wherever good specimens are seen. 50c. to \$1.50.

CORNUS florida (White Dogwood). One of the most common and most attractive of our native early-flowering trees, and one of the most popular for ornamental plantations. In spring, when bursting buds first cast a tinge of verdure through the landscape, its large white flowers are very showy and effective in clearings and among larger growths in parks, lawns and forests. 25c. to \$1.50.

C. florida rubra (Red-flowering Dogwood). A new variety, and a rare introduction; similar to the common type, except in color of floral bracts, which are bright rosy pink. The two varieties together make a lovely contrast, and should be liberally introduced among tall shrubbery and larger trees. It is slow to propagate and nurserymen are not yet able to supply the demand, consequently it is scarce and high-priced. 75 cts. to \$3.

C. f. pendula (Weeping Dogwood). A fine new weeping tree, combining the admirable qualities of the common Dogwood with a pendulous habit. \$2.

C. Kousa (Japan White Dogwood); syn., *Benthamia Japonica*. A choice but very scarce new shrub from Japan, closely resembling our native *C. florida* in many particulars, but blooming one month later, after the foliage is fully expanded. The fruit is also conspicuously beautiful, being soft in texture like a strawberry and with a pleasant flavor. \$1 50.

CYTISUS Laburnum (Golden Chain). A small ornamental tree, with pendulous clusters of rich yellow flowers. A little tender, but singularly beautiful where it succeeds. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

FAGUS (Beech). The Beeches are among the most ornamental and beautiful trees for park planting and attractive at all seasons, but especially in the spring and early summer when adorned with a new foliage of a delicate green and the gracefully drooping tender young growths. They require rich soil and great care in transplanting, as their roots are very sensitive to exposure. The land should be heavily mulched around them. They are slow in recovering from the effects of removal, but after a few years, when well established, they grow as fast as most other native trees.

F. ferruginea (American Beech). One of the most majestic native trees; always symmetrical and handsome; excellent for avenues, screens and lawns; the smooth gray bark is an attractive feature, particularly in winter. 6 to 12 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

F. sylvatica (European Beech). Of rather slower growth and more compact form than the American; a choice and beautiful tree; retains its foliage very late, or sometimes all winter. 50c to \$1.50.

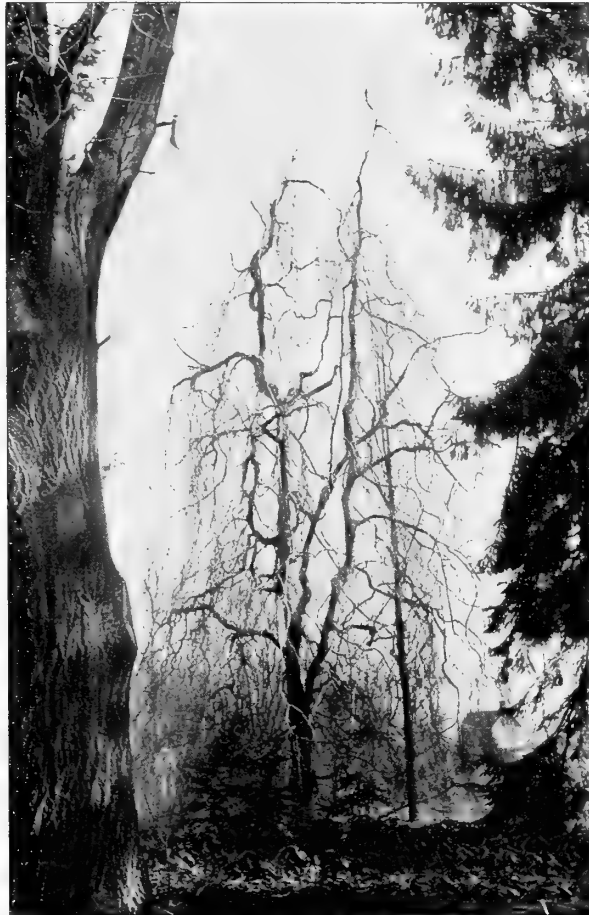
F. s. asplenifolia (Fern-leaved Beech). A beautiful and scarce medium-sized tree, with delicately divided, almost skeletonized leaves; when growing vigorously, the young shoots are slender and drooping, giving the tree a singularly graceful appearance. \$1.50 to \$3.

F. s. purpurea (Purple, or Copper Beech). When the Purple Beech is judiciously planted it is a very ornamental and interesting object. It is a fine shade tree, hardy, long-lived, has but few insect enemies, and after it gets well established in the ground, is a rapid grower. Early in the season the young foliage is bright and glossy, of a deep purplish color. Of all the trees in the Morrisville Nursery, the one prized most highly by its owner and praised most by visitors is a magnificent Purple Beech, which is pronounced by competent judges "the finest in America." It is about 60 years old, 60 feet high, 12 feet in circumference, and its branches cover an area 61 feet in diameter. 50 cts. to \$5. (Illustrated on page 4.)

F. s. p. Riversi (Rivers' Purple Beech). A fine variety with leaves of good size and deep purple color. Grafted trees, \$1 to \$3.

F. s. p. pendula (Purple-leaved Weeping Beech). A novelty of high merit, in which weeping habit and purplish color combine to make a striking object. New and scarce. \$2 to \$5.

F. s. pendula (Weeping Beech). One of the tallest weeping deciduous trees, and almost unique in the grotesque manner in which its branches droop and turn and twist and contort themselves. It is always interesting, and when well grown is singu-



Winter aspect of Weeping Beech (*Fagus sylvatica pendula*) in Morrisville Nursery

Fagus sylvatica pendula, continued.

larly effective on the lawn. (See cut of a 40-year-old tree in our grounds which is a peculiarly attractive "play-house" for the little folks. \$1.50 to \$3.

F. s. tricolor (Variegated Purple Beech); syn., *F. rosea marginata*. In this new variety the dark purple of the older form is strikingly marked with several shades of pink, giving a pleasing effect. \$5.

FRAXINUS Americana (White Ash). A large, spreading tree of symmetrical shape; easily transplanted, and a rapid grower. 8 to 12 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

F. excelsior pendula (Weeping Ash). A fast-growing weeping tree, with tortuous, spreading branches. It covers a great space, and is well adapted for forming arbors or shady retreats. \$1 to \$2.

GINKGO biloba (Maiden-hair Tree); syn., *Salisburia adiantifolia*. An elegant tree of singular habit, with long branches, sometimes spreading horizontally and sometimes almost columnar in their erectness. Remarkable for its curious palmate leaves, resembling the Maidenhair fern. Not much disturbed by insects and a good street tree. 6 to 10 feet 75c. to \$1.50 (See illustration, page 8.

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos (Thorny, or Black Locust). A fine hardy tree, with light, elegant foliage; monstrous thorns and much used for hedges. 50 cts.

G. t. inermis (Thornless Locust). A valuable variety, having the admirable qualities of the common form, without its savage thorns, thus allowing a free use of this picturesque tree in street and pleasure grounds. 75c. to \$1.50.

GORDONIA pubescens (Loblolly Bay). A scarce but very ornamental

southern shrub, admirable for its glossy green leaves, large white flowers with yellow stamens and rich fragrance. Hardy in Pennsylvania only under most favorable circumstances. \$3.

GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). A singular but very symmetrical and admirable tree for park or lawn; with doubly compound leaves, 2 to 3 feet long; rough bark, and blunt, cane-like branches, devoid of small twigs. If its roots are cut or disturbed it is liable to sucker freely, and may then become a nuisance, but in many positions it might be used freely to good advantage. 50 cts. to \$1.

HALESIA diptera (Silver Bell, Snowdrop Tree); syn., *Mohrodendron*. A choice flowering tree of medium size. It grows from 15 to 20 feet high, and blooms profusely just as the leaves are appearing. The pure white flowers are bell-shaped, one inch in diameter, hanging gracefully in small clusters on long, slender stems in great profusion. 25 cts. to \$1.

Halesia tetraptera. Similar to above, but has four wings on the seed, instead of two. Considered a little harder than *H. diptera*, although both are entirely hardy here. 25 cts. to \$1.

JUGLANS nigra (Black Walnut). One of the noblest American trees and one of the most valuable for shade, timber and nuts. 50 cts. and \$1.

J. regia (Persian, or English Walnut). The thin-shelled Walnut so highly valued for its nuts. A little tender for this latitude, although there are trees in Pennsylvania and northward that bear abundantly. 50 cts.

J. Sieboldiana (Japan Walnut). A very vigorous grower, quickly forming a handsome round-headed tree. A prolific bearer, but nuts are inferior to our native species. 50 cts. to \$1.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata. A picturesque, irregular-shaped tree from China. Flowers yellow, in large, erect, terminal clusters, succeeded by singular balloon-like seed-pods in autumn. 50 cts.

LARIX (Larch). Deciduous conifers much admired for their soft, feathery pine-like foliage which appears very early in spring, and in autumn changes to a fine yellow hue. They should be transplanted very early, as it is difficult to move them successfully after growth has started. They are rapid growers and it is best to use small or medium-sized plants.

L. Americana (American Larch). 50 cts.

L. decidua (European Larch); syn., L. Europæa. More spreading in habit than the American, with larger seed-cones. 50 cts. to \$1.

L. leptolepis (Japan Larch, Golden Larch). A fine, hardy species, with long, horizontal branches, and with larger seed-cones than either of the former. \$1 to \$2.

LAURUS Sassafras. A medium-sized tree of irregular form, with aromatic bark, and remarkable for the variety it exhibits in the size and shape of its leaves. The autumnal tints of the foliage are very brilliant. A desirable and useful tree which might be used more freely than it is, with good advantage. 50 cts. to \$1.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet Gum). A fine, stately tree, with glossy star-shaped leaves, which change in autumn to the richest hues of scarlet, yellow and crimson. A splendid tree for streets and avenues and other positions. 6 to 10 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera (Tulip Tree, White Wood, Yellow Poplar, Pride of the Forest). A beautiful tree for parks, lawns and avenues, and an excellent shade tree for city and country dwellings. Rarely attacked by destructive insects or fungi. The large, tulip-like flowers resembling some of the magnolias, though not very showy in color, are conspicuous by their size and shape. Nearly allied to the magnolias, and the cultural suggestions for their treatment apply to this tree as well. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

MAGNOLIAS

Among the Magnolias are found our showiest and, probably, the most popular hardy-flowering trees. Some species are large, but all are chaste and beautiful. Most of them are a little sensitive about transplanting and should be handled with great care to prevent exposure of roots. About the time they are starting growth in the spring is the best season for moving them. They require rich soil and should be mulched heavily and watered freely until they become well established. Some of them bloom on the first approach of warm weather before their leaves appear, while other later bloomers prolong the flowering period well into the summer. They are all beautiful and desirable, with almost no objectionable features. For convenience in reference, without any attempt at botanical classification, they are arranged in two groups—the early bloomers, which flower in spring, and the summer bloomers.

Early-Blooming Magnolias

MAGNOLIA Kobus (Thurber's Japan Magnolia); syn., M. Thurberi. One of the hardiest species from northern Japan and one of the earliest bloomers, coming next after *Stellata*. The flowers are pure white, smaller than most of the Chinese varieties but not less beautiful and desirable. The branches are slender, with green bark on the young wood, forming a particularly neat and symmetrical tree, which may be used freely in ornamental planting. The fruit, which is often produced abundantly and changes to bright red when ripe, adds a conspicuous and attractive feature in the latter part of summer. \$1 to \$3. See illustration, page 9.

M. obovata (Purple Magnolia); syn., M. purpurea. Forms a large, bushy shrub. Flowers purple in bud, pink on inside of petals. 50 cts. to \$1.

M. o. gracilis. Similar to *M. obovata*. Both of these varieties bloom more or less freely all summer. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

M. Soulangeana. One of the hardiest, best and most satisfactory species, forming a large, bushy tree, 20 feet high by 20 feet in diameter. A well-grown plant in full bloom from



Maidenhair Tree (*Ginkgo biloba*, or *Salisburia adiantifolia*). See page 7.



Flowers, foliage and fruit of Thurber's Japan Magnolia (*Magnolia Kobus*) See page 8

Magnolia Soulangeana, continued

top of its tallest twig to the lower branches which sweep the ground, with tens of thousands of large, delightfully fragrant flowers, rosy pink in bud but pure white when fully expanded, forms a gigantic bouquet which no other tree can surpass for showiness. After this profusion of spring bloom is past the tree flowers sparingly throughout the summer, and is at all times a satisfactory subject. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

M. S. Alexandrina. One of the largest and brightest of the pink-flowered varieties. Very scarce. \$3.

M. S. Lenei. Probably a hybrid of *M. Soulangeana* and *obovata*, combining the desirable qualities of both. The best purple-flowered variety, producing rich purple or crimson flowers of fine form on a compact and symmetrical bush. \$1 to \$3.

M. S. Norbertiana. A fine, bright rose flower, a little later than *M. Soulangeana*. \$1 to \$2.

M. S. speciosa closely resembles *M. Soulangeana*, but lighter in color, and is claimed to be a little hardier (although all are perfectly hardy here), and blooms a few days later. \$1 to \$1.50.

M. steliata (Hall's Japan Magnolia); syn., *M. Halleana*. A dwarf, shrubby species, with pure white flowers, delicately perfumed; the petals are long, narrow, and more numerous than in any other variety; it blooms earlier than the others; new and scarce; a slow grower, and one of the best for small yards. \$1.50 to \$3.

M. Yulan (White Chinese Magnolia); syn., *M. conspicua*. One of the largest trees of the Chinese sorts, and one of the most popular Magnolias. Flowers white, very abundant and fragrant; always scarce and high-priced. \$1.50 to \$3.

Summer-Flowering Magnolias

MAGNOLIA acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A beautiful and symmetrical, large-leaved shade tree, excellent for lawns or avenues. 50 cts. to \$1.

Magnolia Fraseri; syn., *M. auriculata*. A large-leaved species, resembling *M. tripetala*. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

M. glauca (Sweet Bay, Swamp Magnolia). A desirable hardy, small tree; flowers white and very fragrant; although a native of swamps, it will flourish in any good garden soil. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

M. grandiflora (Southern Magnolia). A magnificent evergreen tree; native of the southern states, but will flourish in favored situations as far north as Pennsylvania. One of the most beautiful Magnolias, and its large, glossy leaves make it a favorite tree wherever it can be grown. \$1 to \$3.

M. hypoleuca. One of the most beautiful of the deciduous species, but less hardy than some others. The leaves are very large, and, like *M. macrophylla*, are silvery white on under surface. The cream-white flowers with scarlet stamens are very attractive. \$3.

M. parviflora. Another valuable Japan species recently introduced; a vigorous grower. The flower is a cup of cream-white petals, enclosing a cone of carmine stamens in the center. A late bloomer; very beautiful and desirable. \$3.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Tree). A handsome tree with very large leaves. It blooms in midsummer, and the flowers are succeeded by large, rose-colored fruit-cones, which open when ripe, and the scarlet seeds depend from them by slender threads. A valuable and ornamental shade tree. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

MACLURA aurantiaca (Osage Orange). A very thorny, rapid grower, with beautiful, glossy leaves. If it is cut down to the ground every year the young growth is useful for foliage effect among other shrubbery. It is chiefly used as a hedge plant, but, excepting its savage thorns, it is an excellent tree for city streets. By trimming off all low branches its objectionable feature is largely removed. 50 cts.

MOHRODENDRON. See Halesia, pages 7 and 8.

MORUS alba Tatarica (Russian Mulberry). A very hardy tree, with pretty foliage; a rapid grower; valuable for shade and timber, enduring the dust of city streets well. On some trees the fruit is abundant and good. 50 cts.

M. a. pendula (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). One of the finest and most graceful and satisfactory weeping trees, forming an umbrella-shaped head, with slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. It has beautiful, glossy foliage, handsomely cut or divided into lobes. It is perfectly hardy, enduring unharmed not only the severe cold of the North, but the far more destructive heat of the South and Southwest, which is so disastrous to many other weeping trees. \$1 to \$2.

M. papyrifera (Paper Mulberry). See Broussonetia, page 6.

M. Downingii (Downing Mulberry). A large-fruited variety; one of the best for eating. 50 cts.

NYSSA multiflora (Tupelo, or Sour Gum). Of medium size, and a moderate grower; leaves small, shiny, green, turning to bright crimson in autumn. 50 cts. to \$1.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum (Sorrel Tree); syn., *Andromeda arborea*. A beautiful, medium-sized flowering tree. The narrow, glossy leaves resemble those of the peach, and have an acid taste, whence its name. Small white flowers, in slender terminal panicles, are borne in great profusion, and the seed-vessels remain on all winter. It is

Oxydendrum arboreum, continued.

attractive at all seasons, but attains the height of its glory when arrayed in the brilliant coloring of its autumn foliage, which assumes the brightest shades of scarlet and crimson. \$1 to \$3.

PAULOWNIA imperialis (Empress Tree). A rapid grower, with very large, round leaves and erect clusters of purple trumpet-shaped fragrant flowers. If cut down to the ground each winter, new suckers will shoot up from 6 to 10 feet high, bearing leaves of immense size, producing splendid tropical foliage effect without bloom. 25 cts. to \$1.

PHELLODENDRON Amurense (Chinese Cork Tree). A fine large and spreading tree, with large pinnate leaves, resembling Sumac or Ailanthus. \$1.50.

PLATANUS orientalis (Oriental Plane, Eastern Buttonwood). A very rapid grower and long-lived tree of largest size; excellent for streets and avenues. Very similar to the American Buttonwood but less subject to injury from the fungus, which is so disfiguring to the former. 8 to 14 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

POPULUS (Poplar). The Poplars are very fast-growing, cheap trees, useful for producing quick effects, although not of great permanent value.

P. alba (Abele, Silver-Leaf Poplar). A good tree for the seashore, but suckers badly on rich land. 50 cts.

P. a. Bolleana. A remarkable form of silver-leaved variety, with columnar or fastigate habit like the Lombardy poplar. 50 cts. to \$1.

P. a. nivea (White-Leaf Poplar). An improved variety, with larger and whiter leaves than *P. alba*. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

P. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar, Balm of Gilead). In habit more spreading than Carolina. Both of these varieties are valuable where shade is wanted as soon as possible, as they are of most rapid growth. 8 to 20 feet. 25 cts. to \$1.50.

P. nigra Italica (Lombardy Poplar); syn., *P. fastigiata*. A tall, slender tree; rapid grower. Very useful for producing attractive effects in many situations. 50c. to \$1.

P. deltoides Carolinensis (Carolina Poplar). A very rapid grower, of erect habit, for this reason planted extensively as a cheap, inferior street tree. 25 cts. to \$1.50.

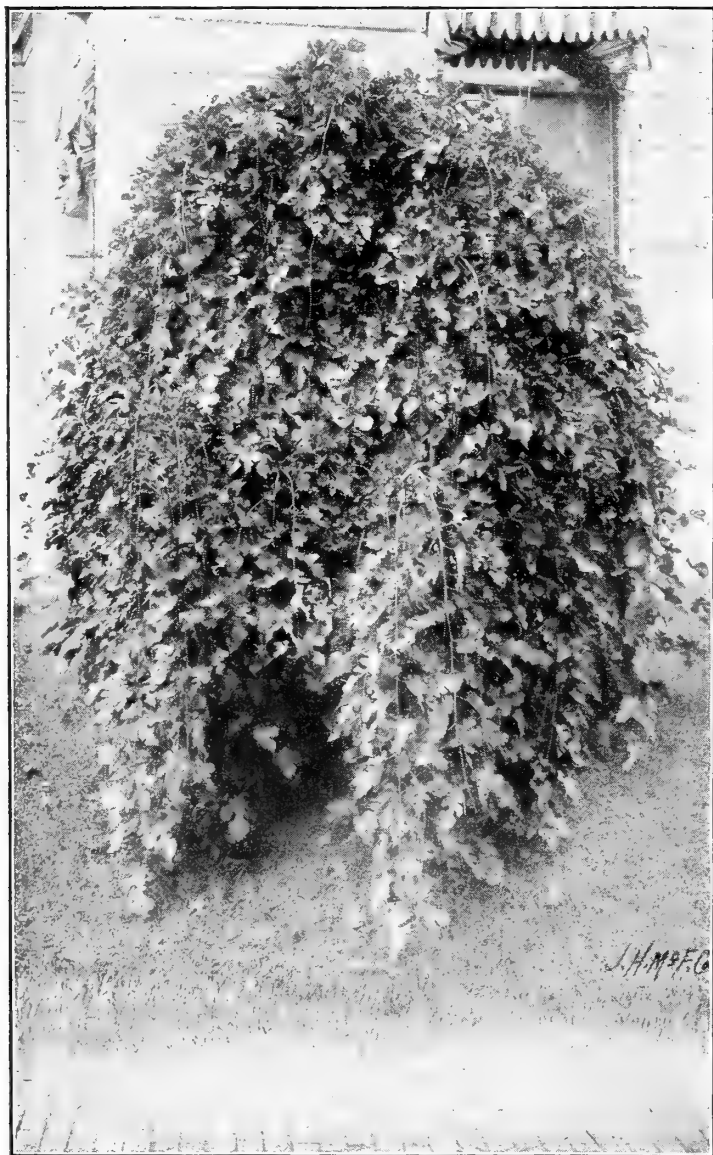
P. d. aurea Van Geertii (Golden Poplar). A variety with yellowish leaves, the golden hue brightening as the season advances, and is brightest on poor land. 50 cts. to \$1.

PRUNUS. Prunus is a large genus, including Almond, Cherry, Peach, Plum, etc., with many beautiful double-flowered and bright-foliaged varieties. All of these are liable to attacks of borers near the surface of the ground, and it is a gardener's duty to look over any of this family under his care at the beginning and close of every summer, to preserve them from these destructive enemies.

P. Avium plena (Double-flowering Cherry). A Cherry tree covered with double flowers like little roses is strikingly beautiful. One variety is pure white, another is pink. \$1.

P. cerasifera atropurpurea (Pissard's Purple-leaved Plum); syn., *P. Pissardi*. A small but exceedingly ornamental tree of compact habit. The young leaves are crimson, changing to dark purple, and retaining this hue throughout the season better than most other purple-foliaged plants. To keep the tree at its best it should be occasionally cut back severely. 50 cts. to \$1.

P. Japonica (Double-flowering Almond); syn., *Amygdalis communis* and *A. pumila*. A low bush, one of the most beautiful early



Teas' Weeping Mulberry (*Morus alba pendula*)

Prunus Japonica, continued.

summer-bloomers, with very double little rosettes. One variety is a delicate pink, another pure white. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

P. Padus (European Bird Cherry); syn., *Cerasus Padus*. A particularly neat and symmetrical tree with clean bright green foliage. Its gracefully drooping spikes of white flowers are borne in great profusion. 50 cts.

P. pendula (Japanese Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry). A rare tree of irregular form with crooked drooping branches. One of the handsomest early-flowering weeping trees, bearing small pink flowers in great profusion. \$1 to \$3.

P. Persica plena (Double-flowering Peach); syn., *Persica vulgaris plena*. A Peach tree in full bloom, with large double flowers, is a charming sight, unequalled by anything else which blossoms at the same time. There are several varieties, differing in color,—pure white, pink, carmine and crimson. 75 cts.

P. P. purpurea (Blood-leaved Peach). The young leaves are as red as blood, but gradually change to bronze or green. A very effective foliage plant in early summer. 50 cts.

P. triloba (Flowering Plum). A beautiful shrub with slender branches densely clothed with elegant double rosy flowers in early summer. Resembles the Flowering Almond. 50 cts.

PTELEA trifoliata (Hop Tree). A low, shrubby tree, that bears clusters of fruit resembling hops; interesting. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

P. t. aurea (Golden Hop Tree). In sunny exposure the glossy leaves are lemon-yellow, and if not disturbed by insects retain their bright color all summer. Useful for producing contrast and color-effect in large shrubberies. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

PYRUS coronaria (Wild Crab Apple). A low, bushy tree, with crooked thorny branches. When properly introduced it has artistic value, and is specially prized for the beauty and sweetness of its bloom and tiny yellowish fruit. 50 cts.

P. Ioensis plena (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab); syn., *P. angustifolia plena*. The beauty and delicate fragrance of the bloom of the sweet-scented Crab is a theme for poets, and this new variety is a gem among hardy plants. The flowers are sometimes mistaken for small pink roses, and the perfume tends to increase rather than correct the delusion. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

P. floribunda Parkmani (Parkman's Japan Crab). A twiggy spreading bush or small tree. In spring when covered with small carmine buds dangling on slender stems, changing to a delicate pink when flowers are open, it forms a lawn specimen of rare beauty. When appropriately introduced, like many of the floral gems from Japan, it contributes a finishing charm to its garden setting. 50 cts. to \$1.

OAKS

"He who plants oaks, plants for posterity." Although rather slow in starting, after they get well established on good land they develop rapidly, and in thirty or forty years will outgrow most other trees. Oaks are steadily increasing in popularity for park and avenue planting. See paragraph on page 2.

QUERCUS alba (White Oak). One of the noblest trees of eastern American forests, retaining its vigor unimpaired and increasing in grandeur for centuries. \$1 to \$3.

Q. Cerris (Turkey Oak). A handsome European species, not as hardy as some others. 75c. to \$1.50.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). The autumnal tints of the foliage are exceedingly bright and beautiful. A rapid grower, and one of the best trees for avenues or for shade. 6 to 9 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.

Q. Daimio (Japan Oak). A rare and handsome species, with very large, dark green leaves. \$1 to \$2.



Foliage and acorns of the Mossy-Cup or Bur Oak
(*Quercus macrocarpa*)

Quercus macrocarpa (Mossy-Cup, Bur Oak). A fine, large tree; the acorns are large and their cups are very prettily fringed around the edge. One of the best. 8 to 14 feet. 50 cts. to \$2 50.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). One of the fastest-growing Oaks and the one most extensively planted in the eastern states. 6 to 12 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Q. Phellos (Willow-leaved Oak). Forms a very symmetrical, round-headed tree, with linear leaves, like a willow; an admirable tree for lawn or park. Succeeds also in low land. 6 to 10 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Q. Prinus (Chestnut Oak). A moderate grower, with glossy leaves closely resembling those of the chestnut. Succeeds on dry, gravelly soil. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Q. pedunculata (English Oak). A moderate and crooked grower while young, but eventually forms a beautiful, symmetrical head, retaining its leaves until removed by winter winds. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Q. p. Concordia (Concord Golden Oak). Foliage clear golden yellow throughout the summer and autumn. One of the highest colored and most constant golden-foliaged trees; moderate grower, and a novelty of high merit. \$1 50 to \$2 50.

Q. p. fastigiata (Pyramidal Oak). A remarkable medium-sized tree, erect in habit, like the Lombardy poplar. \$1 to \$2.50.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). One of the largest-leaved and handsomest American species. A rapid grower, and a valuable street tree. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

RHAMNUS Caroliniana (Southern Buckthorn). A small tree, valued for its handsome, shiny foliage and its berries. 50 cts.

RHUS Cotinus (Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree). A low shrubby tree, covered in midsummer with large clusters of feathery flowers, giving the appearance of a cloud of smoke or mist; singular and very pretty. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

R. cotinoides. A species recently discovered in the mountains of North Carolina. A larger, more vigorous grower than the old Mist Tree. \$1.

R. glabra (Sumac). A bush or small tree, with compound leaves and bright red panicles of flowers and seed; very bright and showy, particularly in autumn. 25 cts.

R. g. laciniata (Fern-leaved Sumac). An improved and beautiful variety, with very large, deeply cut, gracefully drooping leaves, changing to rich, bright colors in autumn. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

Rhus semialata Osbeckii (Japan Sumac). A new introduction with silvery green leaves, changing to singularly bright hues as they ripen. All of the Sumacs are admirable for grouping and for covering waste places. 50 cts. to \$1.

SALIX (Willow). The Willows will grow anywhere, but do best in rich moist soil. They are particularly valuable as among the few trees that will endure the harsh winds of the seacoast, and none are better for this use than the Laurel-leaved.

S. alba (Royal Willow); syn., *S. regalis*. A conspicuous tree; fine, silvery foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.

S. vitellina aurea (Golden Willow). In autumn the bark changes to bright golden yellow; very conspicuous all winter. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

S. v. Britzensis (Crimson Willow). A variety from Europe, with bark of a bright orange or crimson color. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

These last two Willows and the Crimson Dogwood are striking objects on the lawn, especially when the ground is covered with snow.

S. Babylonica (Weeping Willow). A rapid grower; hardy and graceful. One of the best trees for city life. 8 to 12 feet. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

S. B. dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). A very hardy northern variety. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

S. B. Salamonii. A very vigorous variety, of upright form with fine glossy foliage. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

S. Caprea (Goat Willow, Pussy Willow). An interesting tree of medium size. The silky catkins of flowers, which expand with the mild days of early spring, are curious and beautiful. 50 cts.

S. C. pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). A remarkable pendulous tree. Its branches radiate from the point where grafted, like the ribs of an umbrella, and grow downward until they reach the ground, presenting the appearance of an inverted tree. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

S. elegantissima (Thurlo's Weeping Willow). A Japanese species with more spreading habit and larger crown than *S. Babylonica*. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

S. pentandra (Laurel-leaved Willow); syn., *S. laurifolia*. A rapid grower, of erect form, with broad, very glossy, dark green leaves; an admirable tree for seashore and narrow streets and other situations. 5 to 10 feet. 35 cts. to \$1.

S. viminalis (Osier Willow, Basket Willow). A large bush with slender, straight branches, which are often used for tying material. 25 cts.



American White Elm (*Ulmus Americana*)

SOPHORA Japonica (Japan Sophora). A small tree, with smooth, dark green bark, pretty pinnate leaves, and white pea-shaped flowers in drooping clusters. 50 cts.

S. J. pendula (Japan Pagoda Tree). A rare, interesting, weeping tree, with decided individuality, being less symmetrical and formal than many other weepers. \$1 to \$3.

STUARTIA pentagyna (American Camellia). A charming low tree, that produces in midsummer abundant white saucer-shaped flowers with purple centers, resembling a single Camellia, to which it is nearly allied; a fine native plant. Particularly valuable on account of its time of blooming, but always scarce. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

STYRAX Japonica (Japanese Silver Bell). A small tree, allied to *Halesia*. In early summer it is loaded with fuchsia-like flowers with white corolla and yellow stamens, followed by globular fruits, making it an interesting and attractive object for lawn or shrubbery group at all seasons. 25c. to \$1.

TAXODIUM distichum (Bald, or Deciduous Cypress). A distinct and handsome tree of slender habit, with soft, feathery foliage. The trunk is as straight as an arrow, and tapers regularly from base to tip, as stiff and dignified as a church spire. Although a native of southern swamps, it will flourish in crowded cities if the land is rich. The illustration on page 17 will suggest how useful these slender trees may be for adorning many situations which larger trees would only cumber. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

T. d. imbricarium (Smaller Deciduous Cypress); syn., *Glyptostrobus Sinensis*. More slender than the above; trees 30 feet high are scarcely 8 feet in spread of branches. \$1 to \$2.

TILIA Americana (American Linden, Basswood). A large, symmetrical tree; a fast grower, easy to transplant, and will grow in almost any soil. Many housekeepers object to it as a yard tree because of the dropping of the flowers in early summer, and then the seeds a few weeks later, and the leaves in autumn, thus keeping a litter under it nearly all season. 6 to 15 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

T. tomentosa (Silver-leaved Linden); syn., *T. argentea*. Rather smaller than the American. The leaves are downy and white on the under surface, producing a striking and beautiful effect when the branches are swayed by the wind. 75c. to \$2.50.

T. t. pendula (Weeping Silver Linden). A handsome sort, with slender, drooping branches. One of the best for ornamental specimens. \$1.50 to \$3.

T. dasystyla. An Asiatic species, with green or yellowish bark on young twigs. Conspicuous in winter. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

T. vulgaris (European Linden, Lin, Lime Tree); syn., *T. Europæa*. Forms a large tree with a compact, symmetrical head. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

ULMUS Americana (American White Elm). This popular tree is a rapid grower, long-lived, attains enormous size, and where its foliage can be preserved from insect ravages, is one of the finest for avenues. 8 to 15 feet. 50 cts. to \$2.

U. campestris (English Elm). Less spreading than the American, but of later years seems to suffer more from ravages of insects. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

U. scabra (Scotch Elm); syn., *U. montana*. Usually crooked while young, but eventually makes an interesting tree. 8 to 12 feet. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

U. s. Dampieri aurea (Golden-leaved Elm). The foliage is of a bright golden hue, retaining the color well into the summer. Very effective. \$1.50.

U. s. variegata (Variegated Elm). A distinct variety, in which the leaves are very prettily marbled and veined with white and silvery markings, valuable for producing foliage effects among large trees, wherever they can be preserved from the ravages of the Elm beetles. \$1.50.

U. s. pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm). A singular weeping tree. The branches grow downward in strangely crooked lines, but it never gets much higher than where grafted; usually about 5 to 7 feet. \$1 to \$2.50.



Foliage and cones of Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*) See page 14

EVERGREEN CONIFERS

Evergreens produce an effect in ornamental planting not to be obtained in any other way. It is inexpressible how much they add to the beauty and comfort of a country residence at all seasons of the year, but especially during the bleak winter months. Every farmhouse or country home is incomplete without some large evergreen trees about it. The best varieties for windbreaks in exposed situations are Hemlock, Norway and Eastern Spruce, White, Austrian and Excelsa Pine, Silver Firs, American Arborvitæ and Red Cedar.

Evergreens require to be handled and planted very carefully, as they are extremely sensitive to injury by drying. Their roots should never get dry while out of the ground. To prevent this, if they are likely to be necessarily exposed more than a few minutes, dip them in a puddle of thin mud, and they will be coated with a protecting covering. If the ground is not wet, water liberally after planting.

"Owing to a succession of blunders in works treating on Conifers, the generic names *Abies* and *Picea* are generally transposed." For the sake of convenience we have violated the alphabetical order and placed *Picea* next after *Abies*.

ABIES balsamea (Balsam Fir, Balm of Gilead). A very pretty tree while young. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. b. Hudsonia; syn., *A. Hudsonica*. A very dwarf variety, sometimes used in rockwork and miniature gardening. \$1.50 to \$3.

A. Cephalonica (Cephalonian Silver Fir). A majestic tree of silvery hue; one of the finest Silver Firs, as indicated by the illustration on page 15, of a fine specimen about 50 years old, standing near Morrisville. \$1 to \$3.

A. concolor. A distinct and beautiful species, with yellow bark on the young branches, and unusually long foliage of light green or bluish color. One of the most beautiful and best for ornamental specimens. \$2 to \$5.

A. Douglasi (Douglas' Fir). See *Pseudotsuga*, page 14.

A. firma (Japan Silver Fir). A vigorous grower, attaining large size. Of coarse, open habit. \$1 50.

A. Fraseri (Fraser's Silver Fir, Southern Balsam Fir). Similar to the northern Balsam Fir. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Abies nobilis. A dwarf and slow grower while young, but eventually becomes a fine tree, with a silvery blue tint. \$2 to \$5.

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). A rare and magnificent tree of remarkably symmetrical habit, naturally forming a perfect pyramid, as shown in illustration on pages 2 and 15; clothed with a dense mass of shiny foliage, which usually retains its dark green color undimmed through the coldest winters; considered one of the finest Silver Firs, and one of the choicest evergreens for large lawn specimens. A moderate grower, retaining its symmetry and compact form for many years. 2 to 5 feet. 75 cts. to \$5.

A. Picea (European Silver Fir); syn., *A. pectinata*. A stately hardy tree with rich, green foliage, silvery underneath. A faster grower than Nordmann's and less compact in habit. 4 to 6 feet. \$1 to \$3.

A. P. pendula (Weeping Silver Fir). A distinct variety, of weeping habit. A slow grower, and very effective for some positions in artistic gardening. \$1.50 to \$3.

ABIES Pinsapo (Spanish Silver Fir). A handsome tree, with short silvery green leaves, arranged in spiral rows, less hardy than some others, although the specimen shown on page 15 is growing near Morrisville, Pa. \$1 to \$3. (See illustration, page 15).

A. Sibirica (Siberian Fir); syn., *A. pichta*. A conical tree, with soft, very dark green foliage. One of the prettiest species while young, but unfortunately often becomes thin at the base. \$1 to \$3.

A. Veitchii (Manchuria Silver Fir); syn., *A. Nephrolepis*. Very hardy in the North; foliage dark green above, silvery beneath. Beautiful while young. \$2 to \$4.

PICEA alba (White Spruce). A very hardy decorative species of dense habit with light green or glaucous foliage. A moderate grower. \$1 to \$3.

P. a. aurea (Glory of Spruces). The fine blue-green foliage is brightened with golden tips. A rare and ornamental variety. \$1 to \$3.

P. bicolor (Alcock's Spruce); syn., *P. Alcockiana*, *Abies bicolor*. A pyramidal tree of medium size, with short, sharp leaves, dark green above and glaucous beneath. \$1 to \$2.50.

Picea excelsa, continued

closely drooping branches shrouding it with a thick drapery of green. Its erratic tendencies make it a superior tree for cemeteries and for many situations where wierd and striking subjects are effective in contrast with formal surroundings. See illustration on last page of cover of a salable tree in our nursery. Extremely hardy, a vigorous grower, easily transplanted. \$1.50 to \$5.

P. e. pendula (Drooping Norway Spruce). A very graceful form, in which the main branches extend horizontally, while the slender lateral branches hang vertically, and when these are swayed by the wind the effect is singularly beautiful. Much admired for lawn specimens. \$2 to \$5.

P. polita (Tiger's-tail Spruce). One of the most distinct Spruces; a moderate grower, forming a dense, broad pyramid, with stout, rigid branches, densely clothed with long, sharp, spiny leaves spreading in all directions. Very hardy, and desirable for lawn specimens in grounds of moderate size. \$1.50 to \$5.

P. orientalis (Eastern Spruce). A handsome and very hardy tree from Asia Minor and Siberia; tree of medium size and very compact habit. The foliage is bright, glossy and very abundant, and is retained for several years, thus preserving its dense, compact form longer than most evergreens. One of the most valuable evergreen trees. It has no objectionable traits, and is appropriate for many situations, particularly for cold, bleak, windy positions. \$1 to \$5.

P. pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce).

A magnificent tree, recently introduced from the Rocky Mountains, which is rapidly taking a prominent place as the most popular "blue" evergreen. One of the most effective trees for adding the blue tint in color combinations. It is of fine, compact habit, with abundant foliage of a silvery or sage-green, or bluish tint. Seedlings are variable in color, and grafted plants of the best varieties are very scarce and are not as symmetrical while small as seedlings, but in time will develop into fine specimens. Grafted plants of the best varieties, \$1 to \$5; seedlings, \$1 to \$5, according to color.

P. p. Kosteri (Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce). Considered one of the bluest and best varieties. Grafted plants, \$5 to \$10.

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii (Douglas Spruce, or Fir); syn., *Abies*, or *Abietia Douglasii*. One of the tallest and most important forest and timber trees of western North America. A rapid grower, forming a large, conical tree. The habit is well shown in illustration. \$1 to \$3.

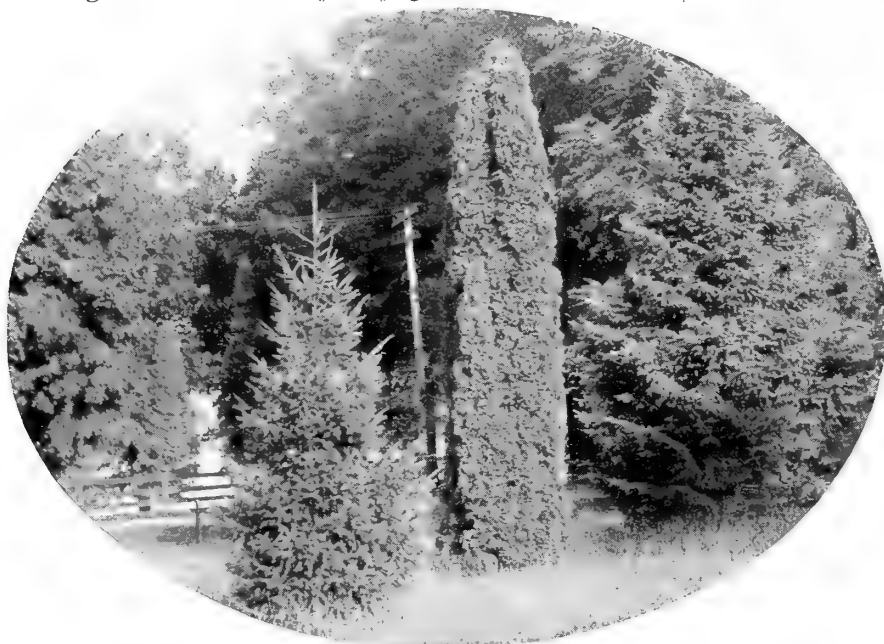
CEDRUS Atlantica glauca (Mt. Atlas Silver Cedar). A handsome tree of beautiful, silvery hue, similar to Cedar of Lebanon in habit, but prettier in color and more hardy. \$1 to \$2.

C. Deodara (Indian, or Himalayan Cedar). \$1.50.

C. Libani (Cedar of Lebanon). \$1 to \$1.50.

When well grown the Eastern Cedars form picturesque trees of loose, open habit, with long, horizontal branches, and are effective in adding variety; but it is to be regretted that they flourish in this climate only under favorable conditions. They are said to do well in the South.

CEPHALOTAXUS Fortunei (Chinese Yew). Said to be a beautiful evergreen where it succeeds, but in this section it is seen only as an inferior shrub. \$1.



Douglas Spruce (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*) and Pyramidal Arborvitæ (*Thuja pyramidalis*), growing at Bloomsdale

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). One of the most popular evergreens for single specimens, groups and windbreaks. Should be planted freely about farms and suburban grounds. Supplied in large quantities of all sizes at low prices. 25 cts. to \$3 each; 1½ to 3 feet, for hedging, \$10 to \$30 per 100.

P. e. compacta. Neat, compact, dwarf. \$1 to \$3.

P. e. conica (Conical Spruce). A conical variety of *Excelsa*, with shorter and more upright branches. \$1 to \$3.

P. e. diffusa. Dense, half-dwarf; grows a little taller than *Compacta* or *Gregoriana*. \$1.50 to \$3.

P. e. elata. A grotesque tree with long, straggling branches, very sparsely furnished with lateral growths while young but eventually forming magnificent specimens. \$1 to \$3.

P. e. Gregoriana. A very dense, hemispherical bush. 1½ feet. \$2.50.

P. e. inversa (Weeping Norway Spruce). The most singular and useful weeping evergreen, and one of the best for producing fanciful effects. If allowed its entire freedom, it assumes a great variety of forms, bending and drooping, or sprawling in grotesque shapes, no two specimens being alike; but if pains is taken while the plants are small to keep the leading shoot trained to a stake, it can be induced to form an erect, slender tree, with

CHAMAECYPARIS. Modern botanists have referred to this genus several species generally known as Cupressus, Retinospora and Thuyopsis.

The **Retinosporas** are a wonderfully interesting family of Japanese evergreens, including some fascinating forms, which in the hands of expert Japanese gardeners are made to produce marvelous results in the way of trained, distorted and fantastic specimens. They grow freely, transplant readily, and will endure any amount of trimming and training into any desired shape. All of the varieties named here, excepting Dwarf Obtusas, require occasional shearing to keep them compact and symmetrical.

Chamaecyparis obtusa nana (Dwarf Retinospora); syn., *Retinospora obtusa nana*. A small tree or bush that retains its rich, deep green color and glossy sheen, and striking individuality in form and appearance at all seasons. A gem among the smaller evergreens which is universally admired and in great demand. When well grown it is a handsome ornament to the lawn. Always scarce and high-priced. \$1.50 to \$5.

C. o. n. aurea (Golden Dwarf Retinospora); syn., *Retinospora obtusa nana aurea*. A very dwarf and dainty little plant of rich golden hue, especially valuable for rockeries, miniature gardens or jardinières. \$1.50 to \$3.



Spanish Silver Fir See page 14
(*Abies Pinsapo*)

Nordmann's Silver Fir See page 13
(*Abies Nordmanniana*)
Growing at Bloomsdale

Cephalonian Silver Fir See page 13
(*Abies Cephalonica*)

C. Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress); syn., *Cupressus Lawsoniana*. A slender, graceful and beautiful tree. A little tender in severe winters, but in sheltered situations forms one of the prettiest and most effective evergreens. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

C. Nutkaensis (Yellow Cedar); syn., *Thuyopsis borealis*. A British America tree, very pretty when well grown, but the climate of Pennsylvania does not suit it very well. 75 cts. to \$2.

C. obtusa (Hinoki Cypress); syn., *Retinospora obtusa*. A fine, large tree, with glossy, light green foliage. Should be planted more freely. \$1 to \$2.

C. pisifera (Sawara Cypress); syn., *Retinospora pisifera*. A vigorous grower, forming a large tree of loose, open habit. By shearing it can be kept dense and compact. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

C. p. aurea (Golden Retinospora pisifera). The free and graceful habit of this tree, with its hardiness and the constancy of its rich yellow hue, make it one of the best golden evergreens in cultivation. \$1.50 to \$5.

C. p. filifera; syn., *Retinospora filifera*. An odd tree, with gracefully, pendulous, thread-like branches. 75 cts. to \$2.

Chamaecyparis pisifera filifera aurea (Golden *Retinospora filifera*). Similar to *Filifera* in habit, but of a bright yellow hue. Both are very effective in color grouping. \$1.50 to \$3.

C. plumosa (Plume *Retinospora*); syn., *Retinospora plumosa*. A rapid grower, with light green, feathery, plume-like foliage. Makes a beautiful evergreen hedge. 50 cts. to \$2; plants for hedging, \$20 per 100.

C. p. aurea (Golden Plume *Retinospora*); syn., *Retinospora plumosa aurea*. One of the most popular golden evergreens, beautiful at all seasons, but particularly so in early summer, when the young growth has the brightest hue. 50c. to \$3.

C. p. argentea (Silver Plume *Retinospora*); syn., *Retinospora plumosa argentea*. The soft green foliage is daintily marked with small sprigs of white dotted about the tree. Very singular and pretty. \$1 to \$3.



Foliage and blossoms of the White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)
See page 17

C. p. sulfurea. A very compact and beautiful yellow plant, but not as bright as some of the other varieties. \$1 to \$3.

C. squarrosa; syn., *Retinospora squarrosa*. A low, dense bush of a sage-green hue in summer and a bronze tint in winter; pretty while small, but short-lived here. 75 cts.

C. s. Veitchi (Veitch's *Retinospora*); syn., *Retinospora squarrosa Veitchi*. A very pretty glaucous or silvery green tree, striking in appearance and in color, contrasting most effectively with the several green and yellow varieties of *Retinospora* and other trees, and retaining its peculiar shade throughout the year. One of the best fancy evergreens. \$1 to \$5.

JUNIPERUS communis Canadensis (Canadian Juniper). A low-spreading bush. 50 cts.

J. c. aurea (Douglas' Golden Dwarf Juniper). A low-spreading bush. An admirable little plant for bordering and carpet bedding where a rich, bright

Juniperus communis aurea, continued.

yellow is needed in a dwarf, compact form. The plant is extremely hardy, changing in winter to a coppery hue, with bright yellow tips, and is brightest in full sunlight. It will flourish along the seashore or almost any other situation, and can not be too highly recommended as one of the best dwarf golden evergreens, as well as one of the most distinct of all conifers. Excellent for rocky slopes and rough places. 25 cts. to \$1.50 each, \$15 to \$50 per 100.

J. c. cracovica (Polish Juniper). A robust, erect variety. 50 cts.

J. c. Suecica (Swedish Juniper). One of the best upright varieties, affording a distinct columnar effect. 50 cts.

J. c. S. nana (Dwarf Swedish Juniper). One of the hardiest and best dwarf bushy forms, attaining 2 to 3 feet in height. 50 cts.



Veitch's *Retinospora* (*Chamaecyparis squarrosa Veitchi*)
in Morrisville Nursery

J. c. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). A small cylindrical tree; neat and effective in many situations; the most popular variety, but not as hardy as Swedish, and pyramidal; occasionally yielding to the severities of our climate. 25 cts. to \$1.

J. c. oblonga pendula (Weeping Juniper). An erect form, with slender, drooping branchlets and light green foliage; needs a sheltered situation. \$1 to \$2.

J. Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). A handsome pyramidal shrub, with dense foliage of a dark green shade. 75 cts.

J. C. aurea (Golden Japan Juniper). One of the brightest colored and most constant of the dwarf Golden Evergreens, taller in habit than *Canadensis aurea*. \$1 to \$2.

J. C. variegata (Variegated Juniper). A beautiful variegated variety, in which numerous sprays of white are prettily interspersed among the dark green foliage. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Juniperus Sabina (Savin Juniper). A spreading or procumbent variable shrub, widely distributed over the world. 50 cts.

J. S. prostrata (Prostrate Juniper); syns., *J. procumbens* and *J. repens*. A trailing shrub that rises only a few inches high, but covers a considerable area with a thick carpet of verdure; admirably adapted for mounds, rockeries and rugged places. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). A valuable hardy tree that will flourish in any soil or situation. Variable in form and effective in all kinds of ornamental planting. There is no better tree for live fence-posts. 50 cts. to \$1.50 each, \$15 to \$50 per 100.

J. V. pyramidalis. A very hardy, vigorous plant of dense columnar form, with silvery and light green foliage. One of the best for formal gardens. 50 cts. to \$1.

Pinus Strobus brevifolia (Dwarf White Pine); syn., *Pinus Strobus nana*. A handsome, globular variety that forms a bush from 4 to 6 feet in diameter, clothed with a dense mass of soft, silvery foliage; one of the prettiest dwarf evergreens. \$1 to \$3.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A very hardy species, with bluish foliage; valuable for screens and wind-breaks. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

PODOCARPUS Japonica (Japan Yew). A shrub, with dark green, shining foliage, resembling the Irish Yew. \$1 to \$2.

RETINOSPORA. See *Chamaecyparis*, pages 15 and 16.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata (Umbrella Pine). A rare Japanese conifer of conical form, rather slow in growth, but eventually attaining large size.



Chinese Deciduous Cypress (*Taxodium microphyllum*, or *Glyptostrobus Sinensis*) See page 12
Branches of Austrian Pine (*Pinus Austriaca*)
At Bloomsdale

Siberian Arborvitae (*Thuja Wareana*)
See page 18



Sargent's Weeping Hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis pendula*)
See page 18

PINUS Laricio Austriaca (Austrian Pine); syn., *P. Austriaca*. A massive and handsome tree, of spreading habit, with long, rigid leaves; difficult to transplant except while small. 50 cts. to \$2.50.

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). An admirable conical, short-leaved species, resembling a miniature White Pine. \$1 to \$3.

P. excelsa (Bhotan, or Himalayan Mountain Pine). Stately, rapid grower, resembling our native White Pine, but with longer, more silvery leaves and larger cones. \$1 to \$3.

P. montana Mughus (Mugho Pine). A low, wide-spreading Pine bush. Very effective in many positions and popular. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

P. Strobus (White Pine). One of the largest and most valuable hardy American evergreens. One of the fastest growers and one of the best for shade, windbreak or any large planting. 50 cts. to \$2.50 each, \$5 per doz., \$30 per 100.

Each branch is terminated by a whorl of glossy leaves radiating like the rays of an umbrella. A singularly beautiful and desirable evergreen. \$2 to \$5 each.

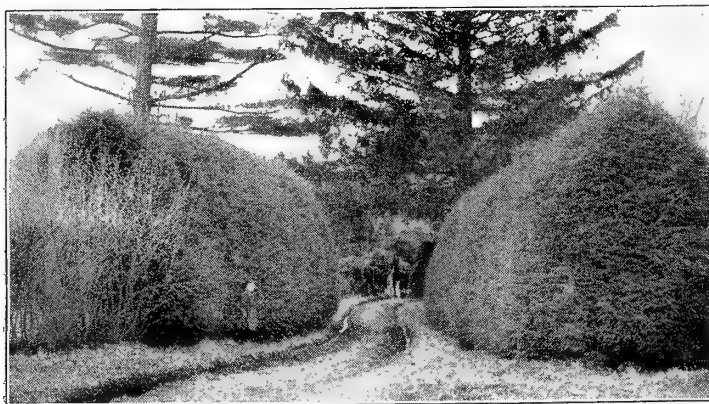
TAXODIUM (Deciduous Cypress). See page 12.

TAXUS baccata (English Yew). This is a densely branched, spreading bush, of dark, green hue; one of the best evergreens for topiary work and clipping into artificial forms. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

T. b. aurea (Golden Yew). In early summer the rich golden hue of the growing shoots is unsurpassed by any variegated evergreen. One of the choicest fancy evergreens, particularly desirable for miniature gardens, or in rockwork, as well as for small plats in lawn or cemetery. Needs full sunshine to develop full beauty of color. \$1 to \$3.

T. b. erecta (Upright English Yew). A variety with smaller leaves and upright habit. 75 cts. to \$3.

T. Canadensis (American Yew). A low-spreading bush excellent for covering shady hillsides and rocky places. 50 cts. to \$1.



The Hemlock hedge here represented, now standing in the Morrisville Nursery, is about 10 feet high and 8 feet broad at base. It is about 35 years old and has not changed much in size or appearance within the past 25 years. It is sheared every other year, in fifth month, just as it is starting new growth.

THUYA gigantea (Oregon Arborvitæ); syn., *Libocedrus decurrens*. One of the very large trees found in the Sierra Nevadas that will flourish in sheltered situations in the east. \$1.

T. Japonica (Japan Arborvitæ); syn., *Thuya*, or *Thuyopsis Standishii*. A rare species, with massive foliage and pendulous habit. \$1 to \$2.

T. occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). A very hardy and valuable tree, much used for ornamental hedges. Specimens, 50 cts. to \$1; 2 feet, for hedging, \$2 50 per doz., \$15 per 100; 3 feet, \$4 per doz., \$25 per 100.

T. o. lutea (Geo. Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ). The finest and hardiest of the Golden Arborvitæ. In bright, sunny situations and in cold winter weather, the south side of the tree has a coppery hue, tipped and shaded with yellow. 75c. to \$2.50

T. o. compacta (Parson's Compact Arborvitæ). Dwarf, dense habit; grows 3 to 4 feet high; one of the best for cemeteries; excellent for hedges. 50 cts.

T. o. Columbia and Queen Victoria. Two variegated varieties in which the young branches are tipped with white and silvery markings. \$1 to \$3.

T. o. ericoides (Heath Arborvitæ). A low bush, with soft, feathery foliage, light green in summer, changing to bronze in winter. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

T. o. globosa (Globe Arborvitæ). Forms a natural evergreen globe or ball without any trimming; very pretty and hardy. 50 cts. to \$1.

T. o. Hoveyi (Hovey's Golden Arborvitæ). A fine, compact bush, with numerous flat branches of a yellowish green color. 50 cts.

T. o. Rosedale Hybrid. A small, compact bush with variable purplish and silvery tints combined in a striking manner. New and scarce. \$1.

T. o. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). A choice hardy columnar tree, that grows 20 to 30 feet high, while only 4 or 5 feet in diameter, standing like giant sentinels on the lawn; effective in formal planting. The illustration on page 14 shows a 20-year plant about 12 feet high. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

T. o. Tom Thumb. A heath-leaved variety; harder and lighter green than *Ericoides*. 50 cts.

T. o. Vervaeana (Vervæne's Variegated Arborvitæ). A distinct variety, in which green and yellow are finely blended. \$1.

T. o. Wareana (Siberian Arborvitæ); syn., *T. Sibirica*, *T. Tatarica*. A pyramidal tree illustrated on page 17. One of the best Arborvitæ for hedges. 50c. to \$1.50; \$35 per 100.

T. orientalis (Chinese Arborvitæ); syn., *Biota orientalis*. 50 cts.

T. o. aurea (Golden Arborvitæ). A neat, compact bush of a golden hue. 50 cts to \$1.50.

T. o. semper-aurea (Ever-Golden Biota). Similar to the old Golden Biota, but harder and retains the golden hue more permanently. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Thuya orientalis elegantissima (New Golden Biota). In summer the young growth is bright golden yellow, but changes in winter to a purple or chocolate color; in cold weather the tips of the twigs on the sunny side of the tree are bright yellow, as if studded with golden beads; distinct and effective. See cut. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

T. o. pendula (Weeping Arborvitæ); syn., *Biota filiformis pendula*. A singular tree, with slender drooping branchlets. \$1.

THUYOPSIS dolabrata (Hatchet-leaved Arborvitæ). A singular, low bush, with massive light green foliage; pretty and interesting. 75c. to \$2.

TSUGA Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce); syn., *Abies Canadensis*. One of the hardiest and fastest growers and most graceful and desirable evergreens for lawns and for ornamental hedges. 3 to 6 feet, 50 cts. to \$3 each; for hedges, 1 foot, \$10 per 100; 2 feet, \$35 per 100. See cut above.

T. C. macrophylla (Dwarf Hemlock). A variety of compact habit, with darker foliage. \$1.50.

T. C. microphylla (Small-leaved Hemlock). \$1.50.

T. C. pendula (Sargent's Weeping Hemlock). A rare and beautiful variety of weeping habit, like an evergreen fountain; attaining a height of 6 or 8 feet, with a diameter of 8 or 10 feet. One of the most desirable dwarf evergreens for elegant grounds. "Picturesque" is probably more descriptive of this plant than any other adjective. The illustration on page 17 is feebly suggestive of the possibilities of its use in creating artistic effects. We have a few very handsome specimens. \$3 to \$15.



New Golden Biota (*Thuya orientalis elegantissima*)



Garden of Hardy Azaleas *Azalea amoena* in circle

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Hardy flowering shrubs develop more quickly than any other class of trees, and are indispensable for filling a new lawn, where it is desirable to get something to make a show as quickly as possible. In laying out new places, they may be dotted about in groups, or, as single specimens, in many nooks and corners which at first look bare, but which will eventually be occupied when the other trees and evergreens are fully developed. As the latter increase in size, the shrubbery may be thinned out to make room for them.

They should be kept in handsome shape and size by frequent but judicious pruning. Although none are perpetual bloomers, by making judicious selections of varieties, a succession of bloom can be had throughout the summer and early autumn.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10, \$15 and \$20 per 100

AMORPHA fruticosa (False Indigo). A spreading bush, with pinnate leaves and slender spikes of purple flowers.

AMYGDALIS communis flore pleno (Double-flowering Almond); syn., *Prunus Japonica*. One of the most beautiful early-flowering shrubs, bearing lovely pink rosettes all over the bush. There is also a pure white variety. See page 10.

ANDROMEDA. Under this name were formerly classed several admirable species of the great family Ericaceæ, which have more recently been referred to *Chamædaphne*, *Leucothoë*, *Oxydendrum*, *Pieris*, *Zenobia*, etc. They are all beautiful and among the most desirable flowering shrubs.

A. Mariana (Stagger-Bush). A small deciduous shrub, with glossy, oval leaves, and, like all the rest of this interesting genus, beautiful when in bloom. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

AZALEA. Azaleas are among our most beautiful flowering shrubs, and where they flourish are very popular. Partial shade from midday sun, and a heavy mulch of leaves on the ground, are congenial to them. Following are a few of the hardiest sorts adapted for garden culture:

A. Indica amoena (Dwarf Azalea); syn., *Amœna*. This is a dainty little evergreen shrub which has been in cultivation in this country for forty years or more, and has always been greatly admired and valued by those familiar with it, but for some reason it has been neglected and is not widely known. Within the last few years, as its needs and its many good qualities are understood, it is rapidly becoming a very popular plant, and is be-

Azalea Indica amoena, continued

ing used freely by the best workers in garden, lawn and park improvements. It is a moderate grower, forming a compact, round bush, eventually 4 to 5 feet high by 5 to 6 feet diameter, attaining its best development where slightly sheltered from high winds and from midday sun. Its hardiness was demonstrated during the very severe winter of 1903-4 when the temperature fell repeatedly to from 5 to 10 degrees below zero, which these plants endured with only the protection of a few leaves on the ground around them, and they bloomed as profusely as ever before at their usual time in the spring. The magenta flowers are about one inch in diameter, semi-double, or as gardeners say, "hose in hose;" i. e., one corolla inside of another, borne in such profusion that the entire bush is covered with a blaze of color, making the most conspicuous object on a lawn at its season. The purplish or bronzy hue of the foliage in winter is a desirable feature at a season when every suggestion of color in the lawn is valuable. As a dwarf evergreen shrub for dooryard, or garden-plot, or as a border plant on the finest lawn, or as a companion for rhododendrons and other broad-leaved evergreens, or for solid masses in connection with deciduous shrubs, or evergreen conifers, *Azalea amoena* has no superior. Scarcity of stock and high prices have sometimes tended to curtail its use where it was desired. These obstacles are now overcome, as we are prepared to furnish good strong plants from 1 to 2 feet high and from 2 to 5 years old, by the hundred or thousand, and shall be glad to correspond with all who can use them in considerable quantities. 25 cts. to \$1.50 each, \$10 to \$100 per 100.

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*)

Azalea arborescens (Tree Azalea). A fine, vigorous grower; flowers white or blush; blooms later than some others. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. calendulacea (Flame Flower). A very desirable and showy species, with abundant bloom of various shades of yellow, buff, orange and crimson, remaining in flower several weeks. 50 cts. to \$1.

A. Indica alba (White Azalea). One of the family of Chinese Azaleas which are usually grown under glass in this latitude, but this variety endures the winters in Pennsylvania and New York in very favorable positions. Large plants in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., and elsewhere have stood for many winters. Its profusion of large pure white flowers makes it a very desirable plant wherever it can be grown. 50c. to \$2.50.

A. Pontica (Ghent Azalea). This tribe of hardy hybrid varieties, which generally come to us from Europe, is among the most highly prized of the superb Azalea family. Many shades of white, pink, yellow, buff, orange and red are found among them, and all are very pretty. 75 cts. to \$1.50 each, \$8 per doz.

A. Sinensis (Chinese Azalea); syn., *A. mollis*. Less vigorous than some others, but much used in sheltered positions and for early forcing. The flowers are larger and open earlier than the Ghent class. 50 cts. to \$1 each, \$6 per doz.

A. nudiflora (Wood Honeysuckle). A very common native species. An early bloomer. The delicate pink flowers are delightfully fragrant and universally admired. 25 cts. to \$1.

A. Vaseyi (Rhododendron Azalea). A rare species, recently found in the mountains of North Carolina. Flowers delicate pink; very pretty. \$1 to \$2.

A. viscosa (White Azalea Honeysuckle). A charming summer bloomer; flowers mostly pure white; delightfully fragrant. 50 cts. to \$1.

BERBERIS Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Mahonia); syn., *Mahonia aquifolia*. A low evergreen shrub, with glossy, prickly leaves, which change to deep bronze in winter; bears bright yellow flowers; thrives in shady situations, and is a very useful plant. 25 cts.

B. Japonica (Japanese Holly); syn., *Mahonia Japonica*. A magnificent shrub, with leaves one foot long, of the brightest glossy green; one of the earliest spring bloomers. The flower-buds com-

Berberis Japonica, continued.

mence to expand in autumn, and embrace each mild spell during the winter for their further development, and by the time the ground is clear of frost and snow each branch is crowned with a cluster of bright yellow flowers. An elegant and desirable shrub for many positions. 25 cts. to \$1.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). A green-leaved bush which fruits abundantly. Useful in large plantings.

B. v. purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). A very effective low bush, which retains the dark purple color of its foliage throughout the summer.

B. Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry). A recent introduction and one of the most ornamental and valuable new shrubs; remarkable for its dense spreading growth, its hardiness and attractive appearance throughout the year. One of the earliest to start in spring; before most other plants have awakened from their winter sleep it is covered with the greenness of its dainty little leaves and a few weeks later with myriads of small pale yellow flowers, followed by an abundant crop of fruit, ripening into scarlet berries which remain to make the bush a conspicuous and attractive object all winter. The brilliant autumn coloring of the leaves, which assume the brightest shades of orange, scarlet and crimson, is not the least of the attractions of this interesting bush. It is one of the best plants for shrubbery borders, for edging and for hedges. By trimming it can be kept of any size or shape desired, or if allowed to grow without interruption it will make a defensive hedge four or five feet high and six or eight feet broad. Its thorns, though not long, are very sharp, and severe enough to bar all but the most determined intruders. In most situations it is preferable to Osage Orange as a hedge plant, and wherever known it is being much used for this purpose. The front cover shows the fruit of this beautiful shrub, which persists all winter, making a most attractive ornament to the winter landscape. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; young plants for hedging, \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; stronger plants, \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.

BUXUS sempervirens (Box Tree). Valued highly for its longevity and bright, cheerful evergreen appearance. 50 cts. to \$3.

B. s. aurea. A distinct variety, variegated with yellow markings. 50 cts. to \$1.

Buxus sempervirens latifolia (Broad-leaved Box Tree). One of the finest varieties. 25 cts. to \$3.

B. s. myrtifolia (Myrtle-leaved Box). A fine variety of erect habit, with narrow-pointed leaves. 50 cts. to \$2.

B. s. nana (Dwarf Box). The old-fashioned "box bush" which almost every "country-bred" has recollections of in "grandmother's" garden. Much used for edging. 4 to 6 inches, \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet Shrub). An old garden favorite, valued for the fragrance of its chocolate-colored flowers.

CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). An erect, symmetrical shrub, that bears a profusion of yellow, pea-shaped blossoms. 25 cts. to \$1.

C. a. pendula. A weeping form which, when grafted high on erect stems, makes a pleasing novelty. \$1.50.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A beautiful Chinese plant, forming a neat bush about 3 or 4 feet high. Commencing in midsummer, it gives a constant succession of bloom, until checked by hard frost. The flowers are a rich shade of lavender or pale blue. See cut below.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (Button - Bush). An interesting midsummer bloomer, that prefers a moist place; the small, whitish flowers are clustered in little balls one inch in diameter.

CERCIS Japonica (Japan Judas). See page 6.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). For description, see page 6.

CITRUS trifoliata (Hardy Japan Orange). An interesting shrub, growing from 6 to 10 feet high, with smooth, green bark, armed with long, sharp spines; beautiful white flowers, with the delicate orange-blossom fragrance, are followed by small golden fruit, as tempting and as disappointing as the "Apples of Hesperides." 25 cts. to 50 cts.; young plants for hedging, \$10 per 100.

CLERODENDRON trichotomum; syn., *C. serotinum* and *Volkameria Japonica*. A Japanese shrub of easy culture, that blooms in midsummer; loose panicles of flowers, in which the angular calyx is a purplish shade, and corolla is white. Its odor is offensive and it suckers freely. 25 cts.

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A pretty little shrub that blooms freely for several weeks in summer; very fragrant white flowers, in slender racemes; an excellent honey plant for bees. 25c.; 1 to 2 feet, \$10 per 100.

CORNUS florida (White Dogwood). See page 6.

C. Mas (Cornelian Cherry); syn., *C. mascula*. A large shrub, that bears bright yellow flowers early in spring and bright red berries in autumn. 40 cts.

C. M. variegata. A variety with showy variegated foliage. 50 cts.

C. stolonifera (Red Osier Dogwood). The bark on young wood is reddish purple in winter; flowers white; flourishes in wet land. 25 cts.

C. s. elegantissima (Variegated-leaf Dogwood). A moderate grower, with foliage beautifully variegated with white and green. 50 cts.

C. sanguinea (Crimson-bark Dogwood). The bright crimson hue of the smooth, glossy bark of this bushy plant renders it one of the most conspicuous deciduous shrubs in winter, a season of year when a bit of color is much appreciated. Should be used freely in large shrubberies.

C. s. Spaethi (Golden Dogwood). A new variety; foliage broadly margined with bright yellow.

CORYLUS Avellana purpurea (Purple Filbert). A large bush, with large dark purple leaves, contrasting very effectively with the green foliage of other plants. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

CRATAEGUS Oxyacantha (Hawthorn). Where they will flourish, the double-flowering varieties of the English Hawthorn are among the most beautiful shrubs. While our climate does not suit them as well as that of England, they are well worthy of a place in large gardens. The following varieties are among the best: **Double White**, **Double Pink**, **Double Red**, and **Paul's Double Scarlet**. 75 cts.

C. Pyracantha (Evergreen Thorn). A thick, thorny evergreen shrub, often used for hedges; many of the plants are loaded with bright scarlet berries in autumn. 25 cts. each, \$15 per 100.

CYDONIA Japonica (Japan Quince). One of the showiest early-blooming shrubs with bright crimson flowers. Much admired and often used for hedges. 25 cts. to 50 cts.; hedge plants, \$4 to \$10 per 100.

C. J. rosea. A beautiful variety, with flowers of a delicate pink shade, sometimes nearly white. 50c.

DAPHNE Cneorum. A charming trailing evergreen plant, and a continuous summer bloomer; its small rosettes of rosy pink flowers are delightfully fragrant. 50 cts. to \$1.

D. Mezereum (Pink Mezereon). A small deciduous shrub that loads the air with the delightful fragrance of its small pink flowers as soon as it is released from the icy bonds of winter. 50 cts.

DEUTZIA crenata plena (Double Pink Deutzia). All the Deutzias are valuable and very profuse bloomers in early summer. This is one of the prettiest tall-growing varieties. 25 cts.

D. c. candidissima (Double White Deutzia). Very pretty; pure white. 25 cts.

D. c., Pride of Rochester. A fine double variety, rather earlier than *D. crenata*; flowers pink in bud, but white when fully expanded. 25 cts.

D. c. scabra (Rough-leaved Deutzia). The most vigorous grower; flowers single, white. 25 cts.

D. c. Watereri. A new white variety from England, with larger and more double flowers. 25c.



Blue Spirea (*Caryopteris Mastacanthus*)

Deutzia gracilis (Dwarf Deutzia). A low bush, 3 or 4 feet in diameter; flowers pure white and graceful; one of the most popular small shrubs. Fine for winter forcing. 25 cts.

D. Lemoinei. A hybrid form resembling *D. gracilis*, but more vigorous in growth and with larger flowers.

DIERVILLA florida (Weigelia); syn., *Weigelia rosea*. This is the modern name for the favorite family of shrubs long known as Weigelia. See page 26.

DIRCA palustris (Leather-Wood). A small, round bush, whose numerous twigs look and feel like brown leather cords; flowers yellow, before the leaves expand. 50 cts.

ELAEAGNUS argentea (Silver Thorn). An erect, thorny shrub, of striking appearance; loaded with small pink berries in autumn; a fine hedge plant. 25 cts. each, \$5 per 100.

E. longipes (Japanese Silver Thorn). A useful new shrub for the ornamental grounds and for the fruit garden, forming a medium-sized bush of attractive appearance. The dark brown bark of the young growth and the bright green leaves with a silvery under-surface, and the abundant crop of bright-colored fruit, about as large as currants, and quite as palatable, make it a plant of more than ordinary merit. The fruit makes excellent jam and jelly and is well worth cultivating for this use. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

E. umbellata. The silvery bark and foliage in summer, and the crop of berries which ripen late in autumn, render this spreading bush a conspicuous and interesting subject worthy of a place in every good collection of shrubbery.

EUONYMUS alatus (Winged or Corky Bark Euonymus). The branches are singularly covered with corky ridges. The autumn coloring of foliage is very fine. 50 cts.

E. Americanus (Burning Bush, or Strawberry Tree). Very conspicuous in autumn and winter, when loaded with scarlet seed-pods, from which the orange-colored berries hang on slender threads; in this, the American species, the branches are quadrangular. 25 cts.

E. Europaeus (European Burning Bush, Strawberry Tree). This is darker and more showy than the American. 25 cts. to \$1.

E. Japonicus (Japan Euonymus). A very pretty evergreen shrub, with glossy, dark green foliage; prefers a sheltered situation. 25 cts.

E. J. argentea. A variegated variety, with leaves conspicuously margined with white, and constant in its colorings. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

E. J. aureus (Golden Euonymus). With yellow markings on foliage. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

Euonymus latifolius (Broad-leaved Burning Bush). A species with broader leaves and larger fruit, that ripens earlier than the former. 50 cts.

E. radicans variegatus. A low, trailing shrub, with small evergreen leaves, edged with white; useful and effective for edging beds or groups, and for covering stumps and low walls. 25 cts.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A very hardy and handsome shrub from northern China and Japan, forming a bush 10 or 12 feet high. The pure white flowers are borne in short clusters, on light, wiry branches, which bend beneath their load of bloom enough to be airy and graceful. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

E. Alberti. A new species, with brighter leaves and larger flowers than the above.

FORSYTHIA suspensa (Drooping Golden Bell). A very early and showy spring bloomer; flowers bright yellow. The long, slender branches which droop gracefully until they reach the ground are very effective for covering steep slopes, walls, fences and arbors. 25 cts.

F. viridissima (Green-barked Golden Bell). More erect and shrubby in habit; the light green bark is conspicuous and interesting all winter. 25 cts.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos (Marsh Mallow, or Swamp Hibiscus). A very showy plant, found naturally in marsh land, but grows equally well in the garden and is a valuable midsummer bloomer, adding color to the shrubbery border at a time when much needed. The pink flowers are 4 to 6 inches in diameter. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100.

H. M., Crimson Eye. The large, pure white flowers with crimson center make this variety more showy than the pink form.

H. Rosa-Sinensis (Chinese Hibiscus, Shoeblack Plant). An admirable old-fashioned conservatory plant; a fine summer bloomer which always attracts attention. Plunged in the open ground in spring in the herbaceous or shrubbery border, or with tropical collection, it affords a dash of color all summer at times when few other shrubs are in bloom. There are crimson single and double, and double buff varieties, and one with red and white variegated leaves and scarlet flowers. Must be wintered safe from frost. 25 cts. to \$1.

H. Syriacus (Althæa, Rose of Sharon). A hardy, erect shrub that blooms profusely in midsummer. The following are some of the best varieties. 25 cts. each; large plants, 50 cts.

H. S. alba plena. Double white, with crimson center.

H. S. ardens. Bluish purple; a distinct color and a good variety.

H. S. Boule de Feu. Single flower; red.

H. S. carnea plena and **Lady Stanley.** Two of the best double varieties; white and blush, with crimson throats.

H. S. coelestis. Single, of a decided blue shade; desirable for variety in color.

H. S. Comte de Flanders, La Reine, and Paeoniflora are three fine double varieties; deep rose and red.

H. S. Joan of Arc and Pearl. Two fine double varieties with no trace of color in center, are probably the finest in the hardy group.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (See page 23)

Hibiscus Syriacus totus albus.

Pure white single flowers without the colored throat found in most other varieties. One of the best.

H. S. Seedling Althaeas. Mixed, of various colors; fine for screens and hedges. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.50 per doz., \$5 per 100.

H. S. variegata (Variegated-leaved *Althæa*). An excellent variegated-leaved shrub for foliage effect.

HYDRANGEA hortensis (Garden Hydrangea). The newer varieties of this favorite old plant are among the showiest flowering shrubs that bloom in midsummer. None of them are entirely hardy in the middle states, but all are admirably adapted for pot or tub culture, and are used very extensively in that way. They can be wintered in a cool cellar.

H. h. nigra (Red-branched Hydrangea); syn., *H. cyanoclada*. A variety with branches dark purple or almost black, and fine rosy pink flowers; a very free bloomer, and one of the best for pot culture. 50 cts.

H. h. Otaksa. An admirable dwarf pink variety, that blooms freely when quite small; flower-heads very large and showy. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

H. h., Thomas Hogg. The best white Hydrangea of the *H. hortensis* class; a free and continuous bloomer. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

H. paniculata (Japan Hydrangea). A vigorous, hardy species, with large, erect panicles, composed chiefly of small, perfect flowers, with but few of the showy, sterile ones; blooms earlier than *H. grandiflora*. 50 cts.

H. p. grandiflora. One of the most popular hardy shrubs. The immense heads of bloom are cream-color in bud, pure white when fully expanded, changing to pink and bronze with age, and finally to brown when frosted; entirely hardy.

H. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Hydrangea). A fine, hardy shrub, with large, massive foliage, that takes a very effective purplish hue in autumn and retains it until freezing weather; blooms in midsummer; flowers white. Should be better known and used more freely than it is. 50 cts.

H. vestita. A species that blooms in large flat umbels several weeks earlier than *H. paniculata grandiflora*. Should be better known and used more freely. 50 cts.

HYPERICUM (St. John's Wort). All the Hypericums have yellow flowers and are midsummer bloomers. They are a very useful family of plants, possessing many good qualities and no objectionable ones.

H. aureum. One of the most vigorous bushy sorts with fine large flowers; one of the best. 50 cts.

H. calycinum (Aaron's Beard). A low trailing species, excellent for rocky places and ground covering; a continuous bloomer. 35 cts.

H. Kalmianum. One of the hardiest, and a favorite old sort. 25 cts.

H. Moserianum. A beautiful evergreen trailing shrub, blooming all summer, with rich golden flowers resembling a single rose; hardy with slight protection. 15 cts. and 50 cts.

ILEX Aquifolium (English Holly). Very pretty, but not as hardy as the American. \$1.50.

I. opaca (American Holly). Much admired for its bright glossy evergreen leaves and scarlet berries; its slow growth and difficulty in transplanting are



Diervilla florida (*Weigela rosea*). See page 22

Ilex opaca, continued.

the only obstacles in the way of its much more general use. 75 cts. to \$5.

I. verticillata (Black Alder, Winterberry); syn., *Prinos verticillatus*. A deciduous shrub, that is covered with scarlet berries, hanging on late into the winter, when such ornaments are rare and most appreciated. 50 cts.

I. crenata (Japan Holly). A new and scarce evergreen shrub, with small, glossy leaves. It is popular wherever known. 50 cts. to \$2.50.

ITEA Virginica. A small bush, 3 to 4 feet high, with erect spikes of white flowers making the shrub beautiful in early summer days.

JASMINUM nudiflorum (Yellow Jasmine). A slender shrub, needing support of a trellis or wall; its small yellow flowers open during the first mild days of spring. Old-fashioned and popular.

J. officinale (Hardy White Jasmine). A more tender species, needing a sheltered position; a summer bloomer; flowers white and fragrant. 25 cts.

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel, Calico Bush). A very ornamental and valuable evergreen shrub; the flowers are singular and beautiful, varying from white to rose color. 50 cts. to \$2.50.

KERRIA alba. See Rhodotypus, page 25.

K. Japonica (Corchorus, Globe Flower). A neat bush, with smooth pea-green bark and orange-yellow, double flowers; very pretty and interesting. An old-fashioned favorite. 25 cts.

K. J. variegata (Variegated-leaved Corchorus). A slender plant, with variegated white and green foliage; effective for edging. 35 cts. each, 4 for \$1.

LABURNUM vulgare (Golden Chain). Where hardy a very ornamental and popular tree, with trifoliate leaves and loose, pendulous clusters of bright yellow, pea-like flowers in early summer. 50 cts.

LAGERSTROEMIA Indica (Crape Myrtle). A beautiful shrub in Pennsylvania, but at the South a good-sized tree; a very profuse midsummer bloomer; flowers bright rosy pink, with curiously crimped petals; not entirely hardy here, and should be wintered in pit or cellar. 50 cts. to \$1.



Rhododendron maximum

LEUCOTHOE Catesbaei (Andromeda). One of the most beautiful and desirable small evergreen shrubs with glossy green bark and leaves. The drooping racemes of small white flowers in early spring are beautiful. Very popular. 50 cts. to \$1.

LIGUSTRUM Iibota (Japan Privet). Privets have long been considered the best plants for ornamental hedges. This Japan species recently introduced is found to be more hardy and better suited for some localities than the California Privet. It has long, slender branches, small leaves and is a free bloomer, growing in popularity each year. 25 cts. each, \$5 to \$25 per 100.

L. I. Regelianum. A new variety with branches spreading almost horizontally, forming a low dense shrub. 25 cts.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves; very popular for ornamental hedges and for trimmed specimen bushes, especially along the seacoast. 20 cts. each, \$3 to \$10 per 100.

L. ciliatum; syn., *L. medium* and *L. meadia*. A free-blooming bush, 4 or 5 feet high, loaded with black fruit in autumn and winter.

L. vulgare (Common English Privet). 20 cts.

☞ All the Privets are of easiest culture, and if not trimmed too closely are free bloomers.

LONICERA fragrantissima (Early Fragrant Honeysuckle). A bush of spreading habit, that blooms from the old wood very early in the spring; the small cream-colored flowers often perfume the air with a pleasant hyacinth fragrance before the snow has entirely disappeared. Very desirable for large shrubberies and forest borders. 25 cts.

L. Ledebouri. A free-growing summer-blooming bush.

L. Morrowi. A white flowered variety, very decorative with its bright red fruit in latter part of summer.

L. Standishi (Standish's Bush Honeysuckle). Another very early bloomer, similar to the above, but less straggling in habit. 25 cts.

L. Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). An old and popular shrub, with rose-colored flowers. 25 cts.

L. T. alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). 25 cts.

Lonicera xylosteum (Fly Honeysuckle). An old shrub, with gray bark and cream-colored flowers. 25 cts.

MYRICA cerifera (Candleberry). A small native shrub, nearly evergreen; excellent for covering sandy or gravelly banks, and for seashore. 50 cts.

PAVIA alba (Dwarf Horse-Chestnut); syn., *Æsculus parviflora* and *Pavia macrostachya*. A spreading shrub, which, under favorable conditions, attains a size of 8 feet high and 15 feet in diameter; when covered with hun-

dreds of great spikes of white flowers, whose carmine anthers give just a delicate tint to the mass of bloom, it is one of the most showy plants in the list of beautiful midsummer bloomers. 50c. to \$1.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius (Syringa, or Mock Orange). The profusion of milk-white flowers, and their delightful orange-blossom fragrance, make this shrub a general favorite. 25 cts.

P. c. aurea (Golden-leaved Syringa). A dwarf, compact shrub, with bright yellow foliage. Very effective as a foliage plant, and blooms freely when several years old. 25 cts.

P. Gordonianus (Gordon's Mock Orange). Vigorous grower, blooming later than the others. 25c.

P. grandiflorus. This species forms a tall bush, of slender, twiggy habit, with large flowers, later than *P. coronarius*, and not as fragrant; valuable for succession of bloom. 25 cts.

RHODODENDRON. Without rivals among hardy flowering plants Rhododendrons are highly prized for the magnificence of their bloom and the luxuriance of their massive evergreen foliage, the latter giving charm to the lawn in winter as well as in summer. They are steadily increasing in popularity and in the satisfaction which they give, as planters learn what varieties to plant and how to manage them. They are sociable plants and do best when planted in groups by themselves or associated with congenial companions, such as azaleas, andromedas, mahonias, barberries, leucothoe, and other kindred species judiciously selected. They prefer well-drained soil, free from lime, rich in humus; partial shade from midday sun and plenty of moisture. Their roots and tops are sensitive to extreme heat and drought, and keeping the ground about them heavily mulched with leaves at all times will contribute toward maintaining the desired conditions; however, they often succeed well in situations where some or all of these conditions are lacking.

The numerous varieties include nearly all shades of color. Choice named kinds of *Catawbiense* Hybrids, \$1 to \$3.

R. maximum (Great Laurel). This is the hardy Rhododendron which blooms in midsummer and makes the wooded hillsides and mountains of the eastern and New England states magnificent with

Rhododendron maximum, continued.

white, blush and delicate pink flowers. Valuable for planting alone, in groups or interspersed among other shrubbery, or with the brighter colored hybrid Rhododendrons. Fine nursery-grown plants, from 1 to 4 feet high, 50 cts. to \$3. Wild plants collected in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania can be furnished in car-load lots. Write for sizes, conditions and prices.

RHODOTYPUS kerrioides (White Kerria). A slender-twigged rare Japanese shrub, with very pretty, deeply veined leaves, and pure white flowers, borne at intervals all summer. 50 cts.

RHUS Cotinus (Purple Fringe). See page 11.

RIBES aureum (Missouri Flowering Currant). An early bloomer; small, bright yellow flowers, with pleasant spicy fragrance. 25 cts.

ROBINIA hispida (Rose Acacia). A midsummer bloomer, with hairy branches and leaves; flowers bright rose-color, in loose clusters. 25 cts.

ROSE. The following are a few species of Roses adapted for many kinds of park and garden work, and which are used freely in decorative planting.

Rosa lucida (Wild Rose). A low bush, handsome in summer with its shining foliage and bright pink single flowers, and in winter with its reddish brown stems and plump red fruits.

R. multiflora (Japanese Cluster Rose). A vigorous bush, with long sprawling shoots which bloom very profusely in clusters of small white flowers, one inch in diameter. Admirable for any free or wild position.

R. m., Crimson Rambler. It is doubtful if any other plant was ever introduced, which as quickly became popular and so widely distributed in this country as the Crimson Rambler Rose has, and still the demand for it increases. It is equally at home and attractive on a stake, wall or pillar, or sprawling at random over an embankment.

R. nitida. A dwarf wild Rose, 1 or 2 feet high, very pretty among low borders.

R. rugosa (Japanese Rough-leaved Rose). One of the most ornamental single-flowered Roses, and one of the most popular for massing or hedges or shrubbery groups. It is a shrub of more than ordinary attractiveness at all seasons of the year, whether seen in its shining green summer dress of crinkled leaves or when adorned with its numerous waxy flowers, which bloom nearly all summer, or when loaded with its conspicuous scarlet fruits, or in the brilliancy of its foliage in autumnal coloring of orange and scarlet, or in winter when the densely thorny stems are exposed in all their fierceness. There are pink and white varieties. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

R. rubiginosa (Eglantine, Sweetbrier). Prized for the delightful aromatic fragrance of its foliage.

R. rubrifolia. Effective by its reddish foliage and bark.

R. setigera (Prairie Rose). One of the most vigorous climbing Roses.

R. Wichuraiana (Memorial Rose). A Japanese trailing Rose, sending out long, slender shoots, 10 or 15 feet in one season, covered with small but abundant shining foliage; flowers single, pure white, with yellow stamens. One of the best for trellis or ground covering, much used for cemeteries. There are numerous hybrid forms of Wichuraiana with double and pink flowers.

SAMBUCUS Canadensis (Common American Elder). One of the best shrubs for covering rough, wild moist land with effective growth quickly. Used extensively in the temporary improvement of world's fair grounds. 25 cts. each, \$10 per 100.

S. nigra aurea (Golden-leaved Elder). One of the best yellow foliage plants of large size; the color is remarkably bright, rich and constant. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

SPIRAEA (Meadow Sweet). Among the varieties of Spirea are some of the most beautiful and useful hardy-flowering shrubs.

S. arguta. A slender-twigged plant, enveloped in early summer in a mass of small, white flowers. New and scarce. 25 cts.

S. Billardii. A late-blooming pink variety. 25 cts.

S. Cantoniensis; syn., *S. Reevesiana*. See below.

S. Japonica; syn., *S. callosa*. Flowers pink, in terminal corymbs. This and all its varieties are summer bloomers. 25 cts.

S. J. alba. A small, compact bush; flowers white. 25 cts.

S. Bumalda. A dwarf pink variety.

S. B., Anthony Waterer. An improvement on *S. Bumaldi*, covered all summer with heads of carmine flowers. A new, dwarf shrub of high merit. 25 cts.

S. Lindleyana. Distinct foliage, like that of a sumach, and large panicles of white flowers. 35c.

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden Spirea). An effective yellow-leaved foliage plant; strong grower. 25c.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. One of the showiest early-blooming species; flowers small, double, pure white. 25 cts.

S. Reevesiana (Bridal Wreath); syn., *S. Reevesi*. Flowers in clusters all along the branches, which bend gracefully when loaded with bloom. One of the most popular. 25 cts.

S. R. flore pleno. A double variety of the favorite "Bridal Wreath," and one of the finest Spireas.

S. Thunbergii. A low bush, of graceful, drooping habit, with very narrow leaves that take beautiful tints in autumn; one of the earliest and freest bloomers; flowers small, white. Succeeds near seacoast. 25 cts.

S. Van Houttei. Similar to single Bridal Wreath, but a little more graceful in habit of growth. New and very popular. 25 cts.

STYRAX Japonica (Japan Silver Bell). An admirable new shrub or small tree from Japan, symmetrical in habit and a profuse bloomer. Flowers white with yellow stamens; very effective; desirable. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus (Snowberry). Valued for the fleshy white berries, which are very conspicuous after the leaves have fallen. 25 cts.

S. vulgaris (Coral Berry, Indian Currant). The fruit is very abundant, dark red or purple and remains all winter. An excellent ground cover for almost any kind of land. 25 cts.

SYRINGA (Lilac). Within the past few years European nurserymen have developed a host of new varieties of this old garden favorite, some of which are very fine.

S. Japonica (Japanese Tree Lilac). A vigorous grower, that forms a medium-sized tree, and blooms in loose, spreading clusters of creamy white flowers. A new and scarce species. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

S. Josikaea. A fine late bloomer, with bluish flowers, less fragrant than some others. 50 cts.

S. Pekinensis pendula (Weeping Lilac). A new variety, with slender, drooping branches, blooming several weeks later than the old sorts; flowers delicate pink or pale lilac. \$1.50.

S. oblata. A Chinese species, remarkable for its fine foliage, not subject to mildew, as most Lilacs are, during the latter part of summer, 50c. to \$1.

S. Persica. This species has small, narrow leaves, and blooms very freely. 25 cts.

S. P. alba (White Lilac). A choice variety. 50c.

S. villosa. A new Japanese species, which blooms two or three weeks after other Lilacs, in large, spreading panicles of a delicate lilac shade. Scarce and valuable. \$1.

S. vulgaris (Common Lilac). The old species of our grandmothers' gardens, so universally loved.

Syringa vulgaris alba (Common White Lilac). 25 cts. to 50 cts.

S. v., Charles X. A very fine variety, that blooms freely in large clusters. 50 cts.

S. v., insignis rubra (Red Lilac). The flower buds are red, but purplish lilac when open. 40 cts.

S. v. Ludwig Spath. A new hybrid form introduced from Germany. The flowers and clusters are very large, fine and dark in color. 75 cts.

S. v., Frau Dammann. New, and one of the best white Lilacs. \$1.

S. v., Marie Legraye. A fine new white variety, and a profuse winter bloomer. Young plants not more than 18 inches high bloom freely. Much used for winter forcing. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

S. v., President Grevy. A beautiful new variety, with large, double flowers in clusters 10 inches long and blue in color. 50 cts.

S. v. Rubra de Marley. A very free bloomer; flowers reddish purple; one of the best varieties for winter forcing. 35 cts.

TAMARIX gallica (Tamarisk). A shrub with very slender branches, fine, feathery foliage, and delicate pink flowers. 25 cts.

T. parviflora (African Tamarisk). The flowers are a brighter pink than *T. gallica*; excellent for planting near the sea. 25 cts.

VIBURNUM. As planters appreciate the desirability of natural effects in ornamental planting, they recognize the usefulness of many plants which have long been considered coarse or common. The numerous wild species of Cornus and Viburnum, dogwood and snowball families, are now freely introduced in large shrubbery masses and woodland borders with very satisfactory results.

V. cassinoides. An upright shrub, valued for its profusion of showy fruit.

V. dentatum (Arrowwood). Good in moist places. Fruit bluish black when ripe. 25 cts.

Viburnum Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Has soft wrinkled leaves and dark red fruit. 50 cts.

V. Lentago (Sheepberry); syn., *V. prunifolium*. Very hardy, large shrub. Fruit bluish or black.

V. macrocephalum sterile (Chinese Snowball). Its immense snowballs, several times as large as those of any of the older varieties, resemble hydrangea flowers in size and shape. One of the finest. Scarce. \$1.

V. Opulus (High-bush Cranberry); syn., *V. oxycoccus*. The crimson fruit of this bush resembles in size, shape, color and taste the edible cranberry, and is very ornamental as it hangs in clusters among the branches. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

V. O. sterile (Guelder Rose, Snowball). The old-fashioned snowball once very popular, but the newer Chinese and Japanese species are better. 25 cts.

V. Sieboldi. A scarce Japanese species, very showy in foliage, flower and fruit. The large, glossy, dark green leaves are particularly attractive and in autumn change to rich bright hues. Desirable. \$1.

V. tomentosum. A desirable shrub of good compact form, with good foliage which colors up with fine effect in autumn. An excellent shrub for quick effect in large plantations. 25 cts. to \$1 each; 1-year plants, \$10 per 100.

V. t. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). One of the choicest and most popular shrubs, with much to recommend it and no objectionable features. The foliage is abundant and fine in summer and autumn, and its balls of pure white sterile flowers are borne in great profusion. Admirable as single specimens in limited areas, or in masses in the finest plantings. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

WEIGELA. (Also spelled *Weigelia*.) Modern botanists decide that this genus should be called *Diervilla*, but as the cultivated varieties are much mixed and confused by hybridization, they are here listed under the names by which they are best known in garden culture. All are beautiful, free bloomers, some commencing soon after the lilacs are done, and others continuing to bloom through the summer. 25 cts.

W. aurea variegata (Variegated Weigelia). A neat, dwarf shrub with clearly defined variegation of green, yellow and pink in its leaves; flowers delicate pink and rose. One of the best variegated-leaved shrubs.

W. candida. Strong grower, with white flowers.

W. Conquete. Deep pink; the largest-flowered Weigela.

W. Desboisi. Deep rose. One of the brightest.

W., Eva Rathke. Moderate grower; very free and continuous bloomer; deep carmine-red.

W., Gustav Mallet. Light pink.

W. hortensis nivea. Less hardy than some others; blooms less profusely but more continuously through the summer; pure white.

W. Isoline. White, with yellowish spot in throat.

W. Lavalie. Deep crimson.

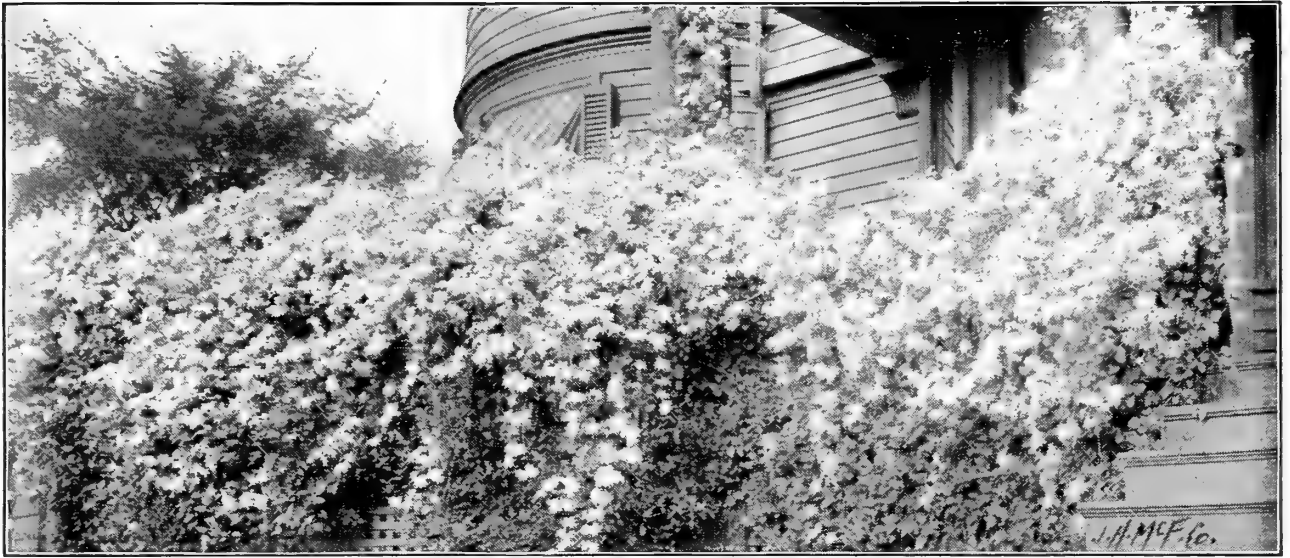
W. rosea. The best known old and popular pink variety. None better.

W. Steltzneri. Dark red.

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. A rare Chinese shrub, which blooms in upright clusters of bell-shaped flowers, pure white with red-dish streaks about the base of petals. 50 cts.



Viburnum plicatum



Clematis paniculata (See page 28)

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS

Vines about a home supply the finishing touches of natural grace and beauty which cannot be produced by any other means. It is, however, often difficult to get them started to growing vigorously in desired positions, for several reasons. The ground is frequently too dry near the house, being sheltered from storms and dews by the building, and is drained by the foundation walls. Frequently the surface soil is poor, the results of grading with gravel or subsoil taken from the cellar; or the roots of large trees near by absorb the moisture and fertility of the land, leaving but little nourishment within reach of the new plant, and it necessarily dies of starvation. It is therefore particularly necessary for the first few years to manure and water liberally the vines planted near the house and piazzas. Vines also afford natural drapery for obscuring unsightly features and often heighten the charm of rock, precipice, tree trunk or ruin. (See cut on page 29.)

For convenience of those who have occasion to plant vines at "unseasonable" times, we grow a stock of the following varieties in pots, so they can be shipped at any time during the summer. Plants in 4-inch pots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 6-inch pots, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100. *Clematis paniculata*, Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*), Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), Honeysuckles Halleana and Golden Variegated, Pink Woodbine, Crimson Rambler rose and Memorial Rose Wichuraiana.

ACTINIDIA polygama. A rare but elegant Japanese climber, with light brown bark and clean foliage. In rich soil it grows very rapidly, and is an excellent vine for trellis or arbor; flowers small, white, fragrant. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

AKEBIA quinata. A pretty and rapid climber that twines very tightly around any available support; leaves small, five-parted and nearly evergreen; flowers purple. 25 cts.

AMPELOPSIS heterophylla. An admirable vine, with shiny dissected leaves; fine for covering rocks or unsightly spots. Handsome in autumn with its numerous round berries, changing from white to blue. 25 cts.

A. quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper, American Ivy). One of the finest vines; will climb rapidly to the top of the highest tree or wall. The brilliant autumnal tints are the glory of many a landscape. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

A. tricolor (Variegated Grape-Vine); syn., *Vitis heterophylla variegata*. A beautiful vine of medium size, with leaves resembling those of a grape-vine, handsomely marbled with green, white and pink; the growing wood and petioles are also white and pink, and the ripe berries are a beautiful pale blue. A rare and valuable plant. 50 cts.

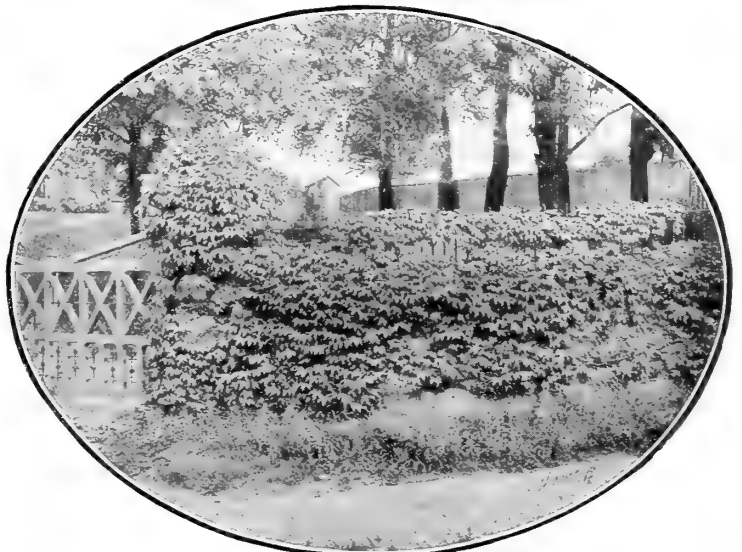
A. tricuspidata (Japan Ivy); syn., *A. Veitchii*. The best and most popular vine for covering wall or building quickly. It requires rich ground, and a little time and patience to get the plants started, but after they are well established they grow rapidly, and will cling firmly to almost any surface. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

ARISTOLOCHIA macrophylla (Dutchman's Pipe); syn., *A. Siphon*. A strong grower, with large, heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped flowers. 50c.

BIGNONIA (Trumpet Creeper). See Tecoma, page 29.

CELASTRUS scandens (Bitter Sweet). A vigorous twining plant, most attractive when loaded with its orange and scarlet fruit, which hang on nearly all winter. 25 cts.

CLEMATIS. These are the most showy hardy flowering vines. They need rich land and a constant mulching of manure to secure their best development. They are often slow in starting, and do not do much the first year, but if they are nursed patiently, until the roots become established in the



Virginia Creeper

Clematis, continued.

soil, the tops will then develop rapidly, and make a fine show. There are many varieties in cultivation, of various shades, and blooming at different times. The following are a few of the best. 35 cts. and 75 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

C. Henryi. Large; creamy white.

C. Jackmani. Rich violet-purple; very free bloomer; one of the best.

C., Lady Londesborough. Silver-gray, with a pale bar in each petal.

C., Lucie Lemoine. Double-flowered white.

C., Mad. Edouard Andre. A beautiful new variety; the nearest to a bright red or crimson of any large-flowered Clematis.

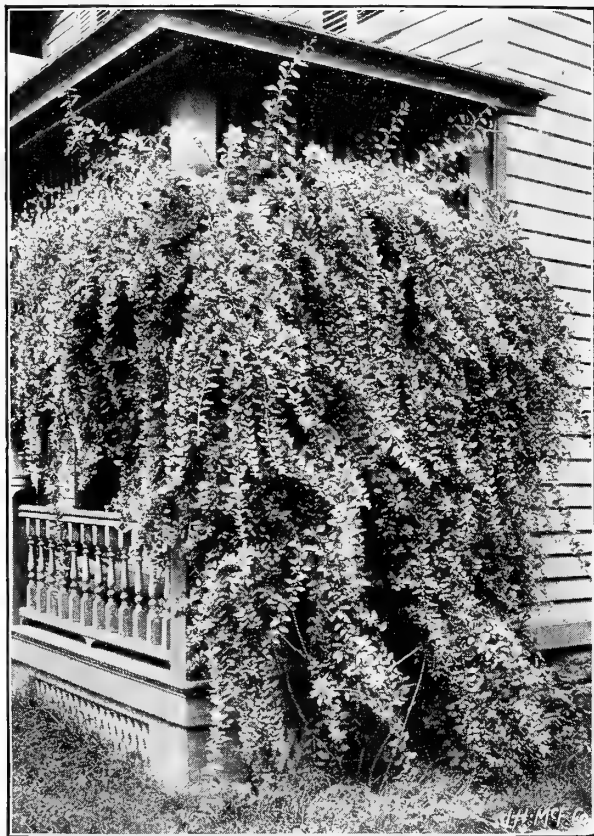
C., Miss Bateman. White, with red anthers.

C. Flammula (Virgin's Bower). An old favorite vine for piazza pillars and lattices; flowers small, white and fragrant.

C. paniculata. An excellent vine of rapid growth, quickly covering arbors or trellises with handsome, glossy green foliage. Small white flowers, borne in long, slender clusters, cover the plant in a sheet of bloom late in summer, and are delightfully fragrant; following these the clouds of feathery gray seeds are almost as attractive as the flowers, until



Clematis Jackmani



Chinese Matrimony Vine (*Lycium Chinense*)

Clematis paniculata, continued.

blown away by autumn winds after the leaves have fallen. Valuable and effective for any place where a vine is needed, or when tied to a stake and grown as a bush. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5, \$15 per 100.

C. Virginiana. A hardy, free-growing, native species, with small white flowers in midsummer and a cloud of light, feathery seeds in fall. Less showy than *Paniculata*. 25 cts.

DOLICHOS Japonica. See *Pueraria*, page 29.

HEDERA Helix (English Ivy). An artistic charm can be given to many otherwise unsightly objects by covering them with permanent greenness. "For a rare old plant is the Ivy green." We have a few plants raised from a branch plucked from the grave of William Penn in the quiet little Jordans graveyard near Uxbridge, England. We call it "Jordans Ivy." Admirers of this great, good man attach a sentimental value to these plants for their association. 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1.

LONICERA Japonica aureo-reticulata (Golden Japan Honeysuckle). Leaves beautifully veined and variegated with yellow, with a tinge of red toward autumn; an elegant plant for bright foliage effect. 25 cts.

L. J. Halliana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). A strong grower, and a summer and autumn bloomer; flowers open white and change to buff the next day; very fragrant; one of the best plants for covering low walls, fences or embankments. 25 cts. each, 5 for \$1, \$12 per 100.

L. J. Chinensis (Pink Woodbine, Evergreen Honeysuckle). A choice and well-known sort, with purplish stem and leaves, holding its foliage all winter; flowers pink and white, delightfully fragrant. 25c.

L. sempervirens (Coral, or Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). A showy and favorite sort when not disturbed by insects, which sometimes disfigure the foliage.

L. Sullivanii. A trailing bush, very handsome in fall with abundant scarlet berries.

LYCIUM Chinense (Chinese Matrimony Vine). A hardy, vigorous plant; valuable for trellises or embankments; small, purple flowers in summer, with scarlet berries in autumn and winter.

PERIPLOCA Graeca (Silk Vine). A vigorous, high-growing climber, with narrow-pointed leaves and star-shaped chocolate-colored flowers. 25 cts.

PUERARIA Thunbergiana (Japan Bean, Kudzu Vine); syn., *Dolichos Japonica*. A rare Japanese vine, remarkable for the wonderful rapidity of its growth, often reaching 40 to 60 feet in one season. Racemes of purple and white flowers somewhat like a wistaria open in early summer. Valuable for covering anything quickly. 50 cts to \$1.

ROSA Wichuraiana (Japan Trailing Memorial Rose). An admirable rapid grower, of prostrate habit, sending out strong, slender shoots, 10 to 20 feet long, in one season, covering the ground with a luxuriant carpet of small, glossy foliage, above which are borne the abundant clusters of pure white, single Roses, with a crown of golden anthers in the center of each flower. The plants are perfectly hardy, continuous bloomers, and valuable for covering the ground of Rose borders or other garden plats or for ornamenting banks, ledges or rocky places. Much used in cemeteries. 20 cts. each, 6 for \$1, \$12 per 100.

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides (Climbing Hydrangea). A climbing plant, with white or flesh-colored flowers, resembling some of the hydrangeas; a slow grower while young and hard to get started, but very effective when large. \$1.

TECOMA grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Flower). A moderate climber, with large, orange-scarlet flowers, very showy when in full bloom. 50 cts.

T. radicans (Trumpet Creeper); syn., *Bignonia radicans*. A stout and rapid climber that ascends to great heights and makes a picturesque covering for old trunks or ruined buildings or rocks. 25 cts.

VINCA minor (Blue Periwinkle). A low, creeping plant, valuable for covering graves, or the ground under pine trees and other shady places where grass will not grow. 25 cts. per clump; small plants, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

V. m. alba variegata (White Variegated Periwinkle). A very pretty variety, with variegated leaves early in the season, and pure white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

WISTARIA Chinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A very strong grower, after once established, that climbs high and twines tightly; sometimes objectionable in prying the boards or shingles from wooden buildings. It blooms very profusely early in summer, and again more sparingly later in the season. Flowers sky-blue, in pendulous clusters. 25 cts. to \$1.

The accompanying illustration shows the trunk of a pin-oak which was killed by lightning; the top was then sawed off about 20 feet high and two plants of the white and two of the blue Chinese Wistarias were planted at the base of the stump. This photograph was taken about seven years after the vines were planted. It is suggestive not only of the beauty of Wistarias in bloom and of their rapid development, but also of a means by which unseemly features may be modified with good results.

W. C. alba (White Wistaria). A choice variety with white flowers. Both of these may be trained up to single stems and grown as bushes, when they are effective as lawn ornaments. 50 cts. to \$1.

W. C. flore plena (Double-flowered Wistaria). A rare variety, with double blue flowers. 75 cts.

W. multijuga (Japan Wistaria). A species with purplish or lilac-colored flowers in clusters, sometimes 2 feet in length, but a shy bloomer. 75 cts.

W. speciosa (American Wistaria, Glycine); syn., *W. frutescens*. A smaller vine than the former species, with smaller clusters of purple flowers. 25c.

W. s. magnifica. An improved variety, with long clusters of pink or flesh-colored flowers. 25 cts.

Of the following vines we carry a stock of plants growing in pots, so they can be shipped at any season of year.

Plants from 4-inch pots, 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100;
5- and 6-inch pots, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100

Japanese Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*).

Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*).

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).

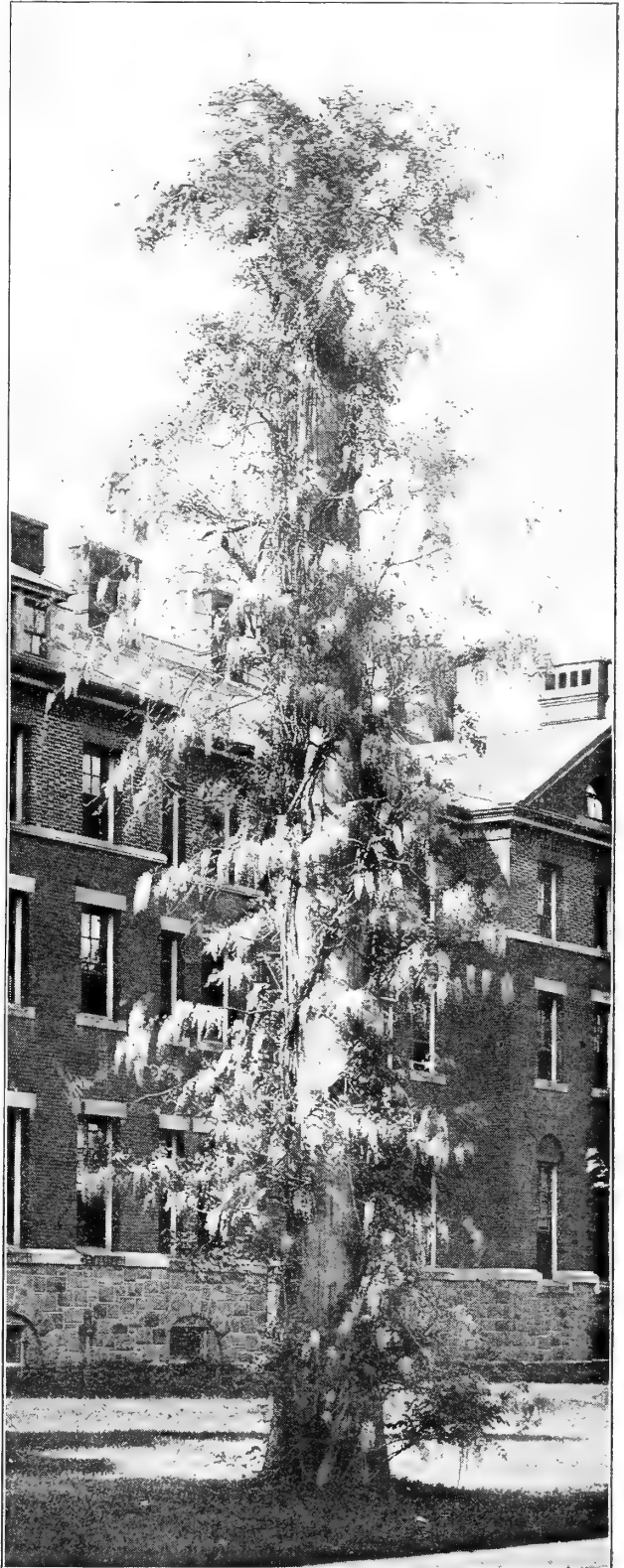
Japanese Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Halliana*).

“ “ **Golden Variegated.**
“ “ (Pink Woodbine).

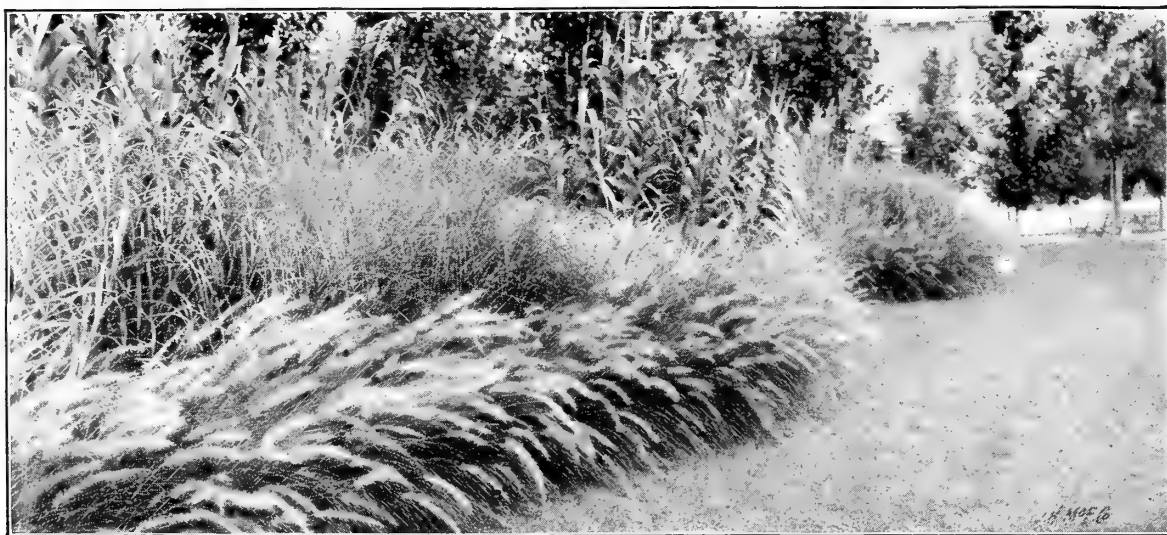
Rose, Crimson Rambler.

“ **Japanese Memorial** (*Rosa Wichuraiana*).

Wistaria, Chinese Blue.



Chinese Wistaria (*Wistaria Chinensis*)



HERBACEOUS PLANTS, GRASSES, ETC.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus (African Lily). An admirable plant for culture in tubs, sending up numerous spikes of light blue flowers. Needs plenty of water when growing. Should be wintered secure from frosts. 50 cts.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine). Popular hardy border plants, particularly appropriate for half shady, moist and rocky situations. Various shades of red, white, pink, blue and yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ASTILBE Japonica (Japan Spirea). A fine border plant, being low and dainty, with attractive foliage and a profusion of graceful spikes of cream-white flowers, blooming with the hardy roses. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

ARUNDA Donax (Giant Reed). The hardiest of this interesting family of plants, resembling bamboo and producing tropical effects. 50 cts.

A. D. variegata. One of the largest and showiest of the variegated grasses or reeds. Admirable as single specimens and in mixed groups or borders. 50 cts.

ARUNDINARIA Japonica (Bamboo); syn., *Bambusa melake*. One of the hardiest of the Bamboos and singularly attractive in some positions where soil is rich and moist. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

BOCCONIA cordata (Plume Poppy). A stately hardy perennial, with handsome massive foliage and very large, conspicuous spikes of cream-white flowers. 6 to 8 feet high. 20c. each, \$1.50. per doz.

DAHLIAS. Late in summer and until killed by frost Dahlias afford as much satisfaction in abundance of bloom and brilliant color as any class of plants. Our collection of more than fifty choice named sorts includes the various shades of color and some of the best single and double, large- and small-flowered varieties. Strong field-grown roots, 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.; young plants, from pots, 10c. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

DICENTRA (Dielytra) spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). The handsome foliage and long, drooping sprays of pink and white flowers in spring and early summer, render this one of the prettiest and most popular hardy herbaceous plants. Introduced from Japan about sixty years ago, it quickly became a general favorite and in many minds it remains as one of the choicest memories of "Mother's Garden." 20 cts.

ERIANTHUS Ravennae (Plume Grass, Ravenna Grass, Hardy Pampas Grass). 20 cts. and 50 cts. See description below and on page 31.

EULALIA Japonica (Eulalia Grass); syn., *Miscanthus Sinensis*. The typical form of Eulalia has plain green leaves. All the varieties are attractive and useful. It is largely a matter of position or personal taste as to which variety is best. 10 cts. to 50 cts.

E. J. variegata (Variegated Eulalia). The leaves are conspicuously striped with white and green.

E. J. gracillima (Narrow-leaved Eulalia). A very graceful and effective foliage plant, with long, narrow leaves about one-half as wide as those of the other varieties, with a conspicuous white midrib.

E. J. zebrina (Zebra Eulalia). In midsummer when fully grown the leaves are oddly crossed with yellow markings.

For general ornamental planting Erianthus and Eulalias are the best and most popular tall perennial grasses which are hardy in the eastern states.



Hemerocallis flava (See page 31)

They are all of easiest culture, blooming very freely and flourishing in almost any sunny situation. Erianthus has coarse green leaves and sends up flower-stems from 8 to 12 feet high. Eulalias have finer and more graceful foliage, with more numerous flower-stems from 5 to 8 feet high. They are admirably adapted for massing together in large groups or for interspersing in herbaceous and shrubby borders or in wet land or in shallow water, being almost equally at home in any position if the soil is rich. If the flower plumes are cut before they are fully expanded and dried quickly, they retain their fluffy appearance and are much admired for interior winter decorations.

FUNKIA ovata (Blue Day Lily). A very free bloomer in midsummer, with bluish flowers. Its clean, abundant foliage makes it a good border plant for many positions. 20c. each, \$1.50 per doz.

F. subcordata (White Day Lily); syn., *Hemerocallis Japonica*. A splendid hardy herbaceous plant with broad glossy leaves and large tubular pure white flowers with delightful fragrance, preferring partial shade and abundance of water while growing. An old and general favorite. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

HIBISCUS Moscheutos (Marsh Mallow). An excellent coarse and cheap perennial for filling vacant spaces. It develops rapidly, blooming freely the first summer; flowers rosy pink. These and Eulalias are especially valuable for quick results in swampy land and in shallow water. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

H. M., Crimson Eye. A very showy variety, having large, pure white flowers with large crimson spots in throat. 15c. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

HEMEROCALLIS flava (Lemon Lily, Yellow Day Lily). One of the oldest and best herbaceous plants for home gardens. Flowers lemon-yellow, pleasantly fragrant. 25 cts. and 50 cts. See page 30.

H. fulva (Orange Day Lily). Very hardy, flourishing almost everywhere. 15 cts. each, \$1 per doz.



Hardy Phlox

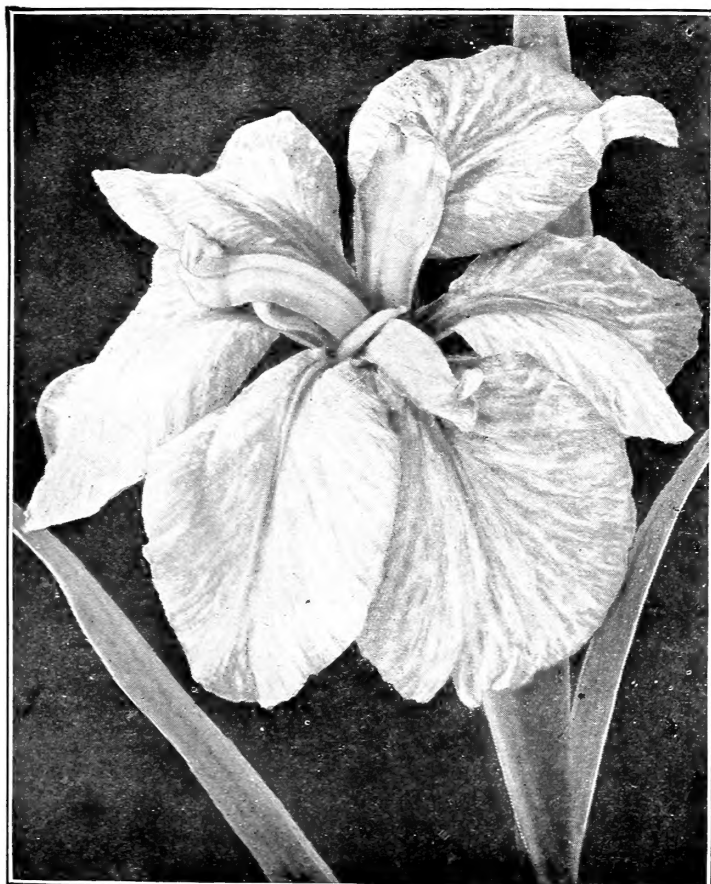
Hemerocallis flava Kwanso (Double Orange Lily). Blooms all summer. 20 cts.

H. Thunbergi (Japanese Lemon Lily). Flowers similar to the old Lemon Lily, but borne on taller stems and opening one month later. Plant more vigorous. 25 cts. and 50 cts.

IRIS Germanica (German Iris). Very pretty old-fashioned early-blooming perennials, requiring little attention, at home in almost any place not too dry. Delicate shades of white, lavender, pale blue and yellow. 20c. each, \$2 per doz.

I. laevigata (Japanese Iris); syn., *I. Kämpferi*. Following soon after Peonies and the host of early bloomers have faded and left the garden almost bare of bloom. Japanese Irises fill in a gap in the flowering season of perennials and become the most showy plants of their season in the herbaceous group. They flourish in any good garden soil, but attain their finest development in rich land with an abundance of moisture, especially about flowering time. They are long-lived and very satisfactory, and are rapidly increasing in popularity as their beauty and good qualities become known. Among the numerous varieties, shades of white, lavender, pink, blue, purple and maroon are mingled in endless variety of combinations and markings. Divided roots, assorted varieties, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100; 12 finest large-flowering varieties, in very strong clumps, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

KNIPHOFIA aloides (Tritoma, Torch Lily, Flameflower, Red-Hot Poker); syn., *Tritoma uvaria*. Admirable plants that bloom from midsummer till freezing weather, adding brilliant color to the garden after most other bloom is gone. Large spikes of flowers, in which shades of scarlet, orange, yellow and blue are blended, suggest the several names by which it is called. 15 cts.



Japanese Iris (*Iris Kämpferi*)

Kniphofia Pfitzeri. A fine scarlet variety without the yellow and blue shades. Very profuse bloomer. 25 cts.

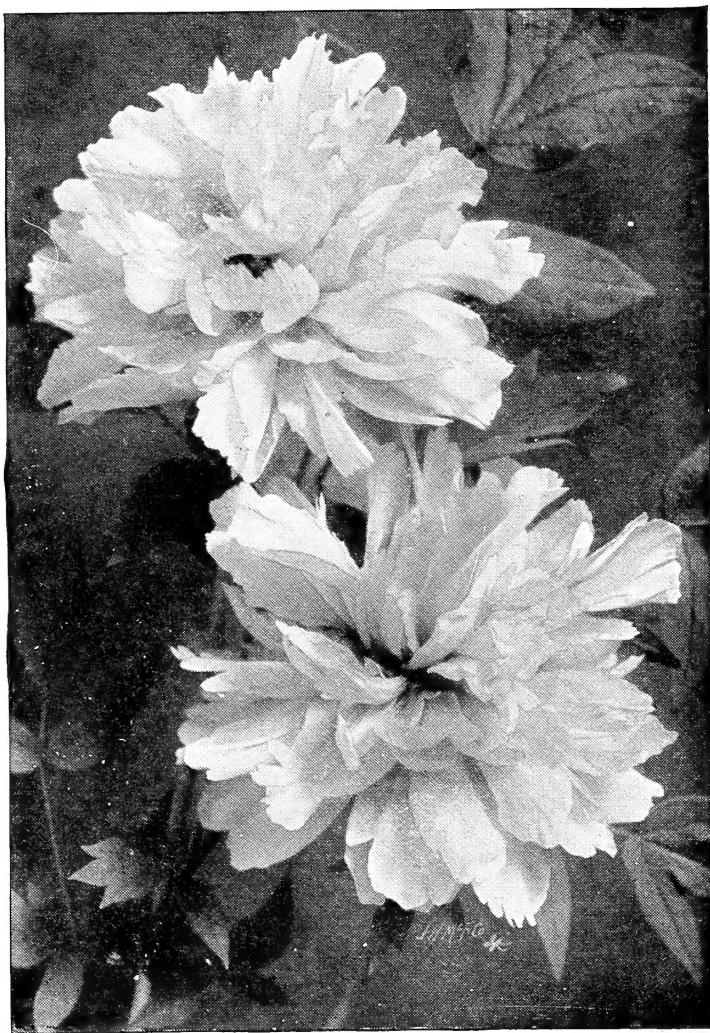
K. Nelsoni. A dwarf variety with spikes of salmon-red flowers, about half as tall as the preceding varieties. 25 cts.

MISCANTHUS Sinensis; syn., *Eulalia Japonica*, which see for description, page 30.

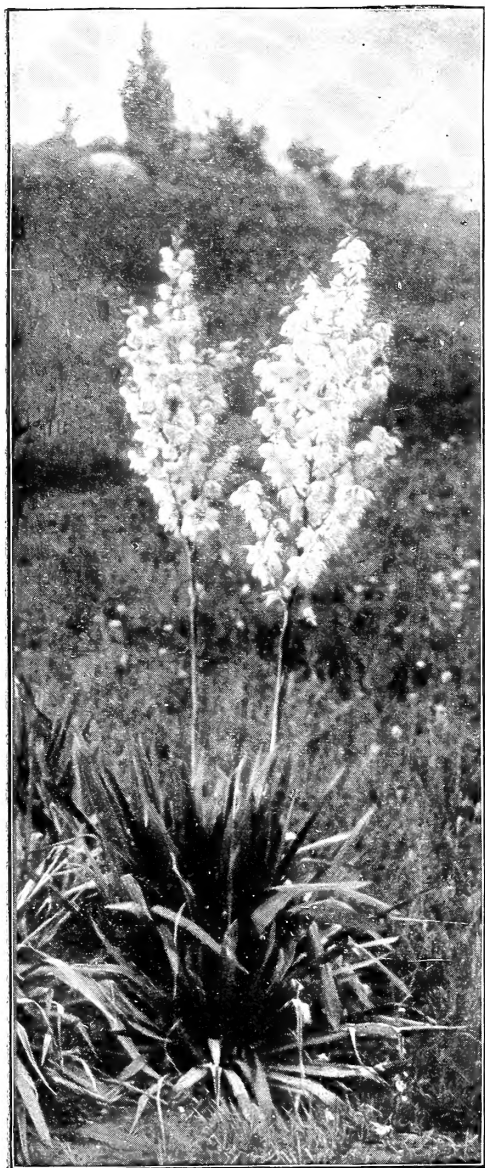
PEONY Hybrids (Herbaceous Peony).

Peonies have been cultivated for two thousand years or more and are among the most hardy, showy and easily grown of all garden flowers, but they are gross feeders and want plenty of manure and moisture. Annual mulching with manure in autumn is desirable. Crimson, red, pink and white in many shades. Large clumps, 50c.; divided roots, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

PHLOX decussata (Hardy Herbaceous Phlox). The improvements effected in the hardy garden Phlox within the last few years is as marked as in almost any of the old-fashioned herbaceous plants. We now have them in clear, bright colors as well as in the most delicate shades, blended in beautiful combinations, which every one admires. They are among the most popular late summer bloomers. In order to



Herbaceous Peony



Yucca filamentosa

Phlox decussata, continued.

keep them at their best, plants should be taken up, divided and replanted in fresh, rich land every second or third year. Twelve distinct varieties. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$2.00 per 100.

RUBUS rosaefolius (Strawberry-Raspberry); syn., *R. Sinensis*. A low spreading plant, growing from 1 to 2 feet high, blooming and fruiting for several months; beautiful in foliage, flower and fruit. Suckers freely, but useful in many positions. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

RUDBECKIA laciniata, Golden Glow (Double Cone-Flower). A vigorous plant, attaining 4 to 6 feet in height, and producing a great profusion of double yellow flowers in midsummer, resembling yellow chrysanthemums. Very showy in garden and border, and the flowers are valued for cutting. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

STOKESIA Cyanea (Stokes' Aster). A distinct and very pretty dwarf plant, producing an abundance of lavender-blue aster-like flowers, from midsummer until frost. New, but becoming very popular. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

TRITOMA uvaria (Red-Hot Poker, Torch Lily). See *Kniphofia*, page 31.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle and Thread, Bear Grass). A fine evergreen plant with abundance of sharp-pointed leaves. Flower-stalks rise 4 to 6 feet high and bear a profusion of lily-like flowers. Very hardy, preferring rich soil but will endure drought and poverty better than most plants. Effective and desirable in corners, groups, borders, etc. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; large plants, 50 cts.

Y. gloriosa. A handsome foliage plant with finer habit of growth than Adam's Needle, but not as free a bloomer. Both are valuable and much used. 50 cts.

Y. glauca (Narrow-leaved Yucca); syn., *Y. angustifolia*. A western species, with narrower leaves and less showy flowers than the above. Interesting. 25 cts.

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Aristolochia	27	Deciduous Trees	4	Linden, Lin	12	Shoeblack Plant	22
Arrowwood	26	Deutzia	21	Liquidambar	8	Silk Vine	29
Arundinaria	30	Dicentra, Dielytra	30	Liriodendron	8	Silver Bell	7, 12
Arundo	30	Diervilla	22	Loblolly Bay	7	Silver Fir	13
Ash	7	Dirca	22	Location	2d cover	Silver Thorn	12
Asimina	5	Dogwood	6, 21	Locust	7	Smoke Tree	11
Astilbe	30	Dolichos	29	Lonicera	24, 28	Snowball	26
Azalea	19	Dutchman's Pipe	27	Lycium	29	Snowberry	25
Balm of Gilead	13	Eglantine	25	Maackia	6	Snowdrop Tree	7
Balsam Fir	13	Elder	25	Maclura	9	Sophora	12
Bamboo, Bambusa	30	Elæagnus	22	Magnolia	8	Sorrel Tree	10
Barberry	20	Elm	12	Mahonia	20	Sour Gum	9
Basswood	12	Empress Tree	10	Maidenhair Tree	7	Spiræa	25
Bean, Japan	29	Erianthus	30	Maple	4	Spirea, Blue	24
Bear Grass	32	Eulalia	30	Maple, Japan	5	Spirea, Japan	30
Beech	7	Fuonymsus	22	Marsh Mallow	22, 31	Spruce	14
Beech, Water	6	Evergreens	13	Matrimony Vine	29	St. John's Wort	23
Beech, Weeping	7	Evergreen Thorn	21	Meadow Sweet	25	Stagger Bush	19
Benthamia	6	Exochorda	22	Memorial Rose	29	Stokesia	32
Berberis	20	Fagus	7	Mezereon Pink	21	Strawberry-Raspberry	32
Betula	5	Filbert, Purple-leaved	21	Mimosa	5	Strawberry Tree	22
Bignonia	29	Fir	13	Miscanthus	32	Stuartia	12
Biota	18	Flame Flower	19, 31	Missouri Currant	25	Styrax	12, 25
Birch	5	Flowering Shrubs	19	Mock Orange	24	Suggestions to Planters	2
Bittersweet	27	Forsythia	22	Morus	10	Sumac	11
Bleeding Heart	30	Fraxinus	7	Moving Large Trees	3	Sweetbrier	25
Bocconia	30	Fringe, Purple	11	Mulberry	10	Sweet Gum	8
Box Tree	20	Fringe, White	6	Mulberry, Paper	6	Sweet Pepper Bush	21
Broussonetia	6	Funkia	31	Mulching	2	Sweet Shrub	21
Bridal Wreath	25	Ginkgo	7	Myrica	24	Sycamore, European	4
Buckeye	5	Gleditschia	7	Nettle Tree	6	Symphoricarpos	25
Buckthorn	11	Globe Flower	23	Nyssa	10	Syringa	24, 25
Burning Bush	22	Glyptostrobus	12	Oaks	11	Tamarisk, Tamarix	26
Button-Bush	21	Golden Bell	22	Orange, Hardy Japan	21	Taxodium	12
Buttonwood	10	Golden Chain	7, 23	Orange, Osage	9	Taxus	17
Buxus	20	Golden Glow	32	Oxydendrum	10	Tecoma	29
Calico Bush	23	Gordonia	7	Peonies, Herbaceous	32	Thuya	18
Calycanthus	21	Grape, Variegated	27	Pagoda Tree	12	Thuyopsis	15, 18
Camellia, American	12	Grasses	30	Pampas Grass	30	Tilia	12
Candleberry	21	Gum, Sour	10	Papaw	5	Torch Lily	31
Caragana	21	Gum, Sweet	8	Paulownia	10	Trees in Tubs	1
Carpinus	6	Gymnocladus	7	Pavia	5, 24	Tritoma	31
Carya	6	Hackberry	6	Peach, Double-flowering	11	Trumpet Creeper	29
Caryopteris	21	Halesia	7	Pea Tree, Siberian	21	Trumpet Flower	29
Castanea	6	Hawthorn	21	Pearl Bush	22	Tsuga	18
Catalpa	6	Hedera	28	Periploca	29	Tulip Tree	8
Cedar	14	Hemerocallis	31	Periwinkle	29	Tupelo	10
Cedrela	6	Hemlock	18	Persica	11	Ulmus	12
Cedrus	14	Herbaceous Plants	30	Phellodendron	10	Umbrella Pine	17
Celastrus	27	Hercules' Club	5	Philadelphus	21	Viburnum	25
Celtis	6	Hibiscus	22, 31	Phlox	32	Vinca	29
Cephalanthus	21	Hickory	23	Picea	14	Vines and Creepers	27
Cephalotaxus	14	Holly	19	Pieris	19	Vines in Pots	29
Cerasus	11	Honeysuckle, Azalea	20	Pine, Pinus	17	Virgilia	6
Cercidiphyllum	6	Honeysuckle, Climbing	28	Plane Tree	10	Virginia Creeper	27
Cercis	6	Honeysuckle, Bush	24	Platanus	10	Virgin's Bower	28
Chamaecyparis	15	Hop Tree	11	Plum, Double-flowering	11	Vitis	27
Chamaedaphne	19	Hornbeam	6	Plum, Purple-leaved	10	Volkameria	21
Cherry, Bird	11	Horse-Chestnut	5	Plume Grass	30	Walnuts	8
Cherry, Double-flowering	10	Horse-Chestnut, Dwarf	24	Plume Poppy	30	Water Beech	6
Chestnut	6	Hydrangea	23	Podocarpus	17	Wayfaring Tree	26
Chionanthus	6	Hydrangea, Climbing	29	Poplar	8, 10	Weigela, Weigelia	26
Citrus	21	Hypericum	23	Populus	10	White Fringe	6
Cladrastis	6	Ilex	23	Pride of the Forest	8	White Wood	8
Clematis	27	Indian Bean	6	Privet	24	Willow	12
Clerodendron	21	Indian Currant	25	Prunus	10	Winterberry	23
Clethra	21	Indigo, False	19	Pseudotsuga	11	Wistaria	29
Climbing Plants	27	Iris	31	Ptelea	11	Xanthoceras	25
Coffee Tree	7	Ironwood	6	Pueraria	29	Yellowwood	6
Columbine	30	Itea	23	Pyrus	11	Yew	14, 17
Conditions of Sale	2d cover	Ivy	27-28	Quince, Japan	21	Yucca	32
Cone Flower	32	Japan Bean	29	Quercus	11	Zebra Grass	30
Conifers, Evergreen	13	Jasmine, Jasminum	23	Red Bud	6	Zenobia	19
Coral Berry	25	Judas Tree	6	Red-Hot Poker	30		



PICEA EXCELSA INVERSA. See page 14

MORRISVILLE NURSERY
SAMUEL C. MOON
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